# The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1896. NO. 14


## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1896.

| | P.M. | Night. | A.M | A.M. | | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York.... | 8.00 | 12.15 | ..... | 9.30 | ..... | ..... |
| Philadelphia. | 11.20 | 4.30 | 8.23 | 12.25 | ..... | 4.40 |
| Washington... | 10.40 | ..... | ..... | 10.30 | ..... | ..... |
| Baltimore ..... | 11.40 | 4.50 | ..... | 11.25 | ..... | ..... |

| | D'ly A.M | D'ly. A. M. | D'ly. A. M. | D'ly. P. M. | Dly P M. | Dly* P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harrisburg..... | 3.10 | 8.10 | 11.30 | 3.50 | 5.00 | 10.20 |
| Rockville ..... .... | | 8.23 | 11.40 | ..... | 5.13 | 10.31 |
| Marysville..... | 3.24 | 8.27 | 11.44 | ..... | 5.18 | 10.34 |
| Duncannon..... | 3.38 | 8.45 | 11.59 | 4.15 | 5.34 | 10.47 |
| Newport ..... | 3.59 | 9.15 | 12.21 | 4.35 | 6.02 | 11.06 |
| Millerstown. ... .... | | 9.25 | ..... | ..... | 6.11 | ..... |
| Thompsontown .... | | 9.36 | ..... | ..... | 6.21 | ..... |
| Port Royal..... | 4.31 | 9.54 | ..... | ..... | 6.38 | ..... |
| Mifflin ..... | 4.37 | 10.00 | 12.53 | 5.07 | 6.43 | 11.40 |
| Lewistown Jc. | 4.58 | 10.23 | 1.10 | 5.27 | 7.07 | 11.58 |
| McVeytown.... | 5.20 | 10.48 | 1.27 | ..... | 7,30 | ..... |
| N. Hamilton... | 5.38 | 11.10 | ..... | ..... | 7.50 | ..... |
| Mount Union... | 5.42 | 11.16 | 1.46 | 6.08 | 7.56 | ..... |
| Mapleton. ..... | 5.49 | 11.23 | ..... | ..... | 8.02 | ..... |
| Huntingdon, ... | 6.08 | 11.42 | 2.04 | 6.27 | 8.20 | 12.55 |
| Petersburg ..... | 6 21 | 11.57 | 2.18 | ..... | 8.33 | ..... |
| Birmingham ... | 6.48 | 12.23 | 2.44 | h | 8.56 | ..... |
| Tyrone. ..... | 6.55 | 12.30 | 2.50 | 7.04 | 9.02 | 1.32 |
| Bellwood..... | 7.18 | 12.51 | 3.08 | 7.23 | 9.20 | ..... |
| Altoona..... | 7.40 | 1.10 | 3.25 | 7.40 | 9.35 | 2.00 |
| Pittsburg..... | 12.10 | 6.05 | 7.20 | 11.30 | 2.00 | 5.30 |
| | P M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P.M | A. M. |

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

| | *D'ly A M. | D'ly. A. M. | D'ly. A. M. | Dly P M. | D'ly. P. M. | D'ly. P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg..... | | 3.10 | 8.00 | | 1.00 | 4.30 |
| Altoona..... ..... | | 7.15 | 11.40 | 2.10 | 6.05 | 9.05 |
| Bellwood..... ..... | | 7.30 | 11.52 | 2.26 | 6.20 | 9.19 |
| Tyrone ..... ..... | | 7.48 | 12.03 | 2.45 | 6.37 | 9.33 |
| Birmingham . ..... | | 7.53 | g | 2.50 | 6.42 | |
| Petersburg ... ..... | | 8.17 | | 3.15 | 7.06 | |
| Huntingdon.... | 5.10 | 8.30 | 12.35 | 3.30 | 7.20 | 10.12 |
| Mapleton. ..... | 5.25 | 8.47 | | 3.48 | 7.35 | |
| Mt. Union..... | 5.31 | 8.53 | | 3.56 | 7.41 | 10.32 |
| N. Hamilton ... | 5.36 | 8.58 | | 4.02 | 7.46 | |
| McVeytown.... | 5.53 | 9.15 | | 4.23 | 8.04 | |
| Lewiston Jc.... | 6.15 | 9.35 | 1.33 | 4.50 | 8.26 | 11.16 |
| Mifflin..... | 6.36 | 9.55 | 1.50 | 5.15 | 8.47 | 11.37 |
| Port Royal..... | 6.42 | 9.59 | | 5.20 | 8.52 | |
| Thompsontown | 6.57 | 10.14 | | 5.38 | 9.07 | |
| Millerstown. ... | 7.06 | 10.22 | | 5.48 | 9.16 | |
| Newport ..... | 7.15 | 10.32 | | 6.00 | 9.26 | |
| Duncannon..... | 7.39 | 10.54 | | 6.26 | 9.50 | |
| Marysville ..... | 7.54 | 11.07 | | 6.42 | 10.04 | |
| Rockville. ..... | 7.58 | 11.12 | | 6.48 | | |
| Harrisburg..... | 8.10 | 11.25 | 3.10 | 7.00 | 10.20 | 1.00 |

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

| | P. M. | P. M. | P M | P.M. | | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore2..... | 12.20 | *3.10 | 6.15 | *10.40 | | |
| Washington.... | 1.25 | *4.10 | 7.30 | | | |
| Philadelphia... | 12.17 | *3.00 | 6.23 | 11.15 | | 4.30 |
| New York..... | 2.33 | *5.53 | 9.23 | 3.53 | | 7.33 |

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.28 A. M. and 3.25 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.35 and 7.25 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

## EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 5.30 a. m., on Monday, May 18, 1896.

| NORTH. Mail, No.5. | NORTH. Mail, No.3 | NORTH. Mixed, No.1 | STATIONS. | SOUTH. Mail, No. 2. | SOUTH. Mail, No. 6. | SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | a.m. | a.m | | A. M. | p. m. | p. m. |
| 1 12 | 8 48 | 6 20 | Robertsdale | 11 37 | 6 39 | 2 58 |
| 1 24 | 9 00 | 6 32 | Cook's | 11 24 | 6 27 | 2 46 |
| 1 36 | 9 12 | 6 44 | Cole's | 11 11 | 6 15 | 2 34 |
| 2 04 | 9 38 | 7 10 | Saltillo | 10 41 | 5 34 | 1 54 |
| 2 11 | 9 45 | 7 17 | Three Springs | 10 33 | 5 27 | 1 47 |
| 2 23 | 9 57 | 7 29 | *Beersville | 10 21 | 5 15 | 1 35 |
| 2 36 | 10 09 | 7 43 | Rockhill | 9 55 | 4 53 | 1 23 |
| 2 51 | 10 24 | 7 58 | Shirley | 9 40 | 4 38 | 1 08 |
| 2 58 | 10 31 | 8 05 | *Augh. Mills | 9 32 | 4 31 | 1 01 |
| 3 13 | 10 46 | 8 20 | Mount Union | 9 20 | 4 16 | 12 46 |

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.35, a. m., Cooks 7.47, Coles 7.59, Saltillo 8.24, Three Springs 8.32, Beersville 8.44, arrives at Rockhill 8.56.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.52, Beersville 6.02, arrives at Rockhill 6.14.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.45 a. m., Beersville 6.55, Three Springs 7.17, Saltillo 7.24, Coles 7.59, Cooks 8.11, arrives at Robertsdale 8.23.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Rockhill 12.22 p. m., Beersville 12.34, Three Springs 12.46, Saltillo 12.53, Coles 1.36, Cooks 1.46, arrives at Robertsdale 1.56.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Robertsdale 3.08 p. m., Cooks 3.20, Coles 3.32, Saltillo 3.57, Three Springs 4.04, Beersville 4.16, arrives at Rockhill 4.28.

## SHADE GAP BRANCH.

| WEST. No. 14 | WEST. No. 12 | STATIONS. | EAST No. 11 | EAST No. 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| p. m. | a. m. | | a. m. | p. m. |
| 6 00 | 10 00 | L Rockhill A | 9 05 | 5 05 |
| 5 53 | 9 53 | *Blacklog | 9 12 | 5 12 |
| 5 45 | 9 45 | *Cedar Rock | 9 20 | 5 20 |
| 5 41 | 9 41 | *Locke Vall'y | 9 24 | 5 24 |
| 5 35 | 9 35 | *Shade Gap Stair | 9 30 | 5 30 |
| | | A Goshorn L | | |

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

Trains 7, 8, 9, 10 carry passengers when run.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent

## OUR CONFUSING MONEY TERMS.

Philadelphia Times.

A Norristown correspondent asks the *Times* to explain "what the following terms mean, as they are the subject of discussion and the legal or practical meaning is puted—viz: bimetallism, gold standard, free coinage and 16 to 1."

Surprising as it may appear, in view of the very general discussion of these money terms alike in public journals, in political addresses and in the general disputations which prevail among the people in their leisure hours, their precise meaning is very widely misunderstood and variously interpreted, and a concise explanation of them may seem appropriate.

Bimetallism is the use of the two chief precious metals, silver and gold, as a double standard currency. The gold dollar and the silver dollar are made legal tender by the Government, made of equal value regardless of the variance in the intrinsic value of the coin. Our gold dollar has never varied in value for the reason that it has been the standard of value, not only here but throughout all nations of the world, and a gold coin is stamped by every Government that creates it with its actual value. There is, therefore, no variation in the value of a gold coin in any country of the world.

Our silver dollar is intrinsically worth today about 53 cents, but it is made worth 100 cents by the fiat of the Government, and the law requires that the Government shall maintain the two coins, so that the Government is practically compelled to redeem the cheap silver dollar in gold whenever it is demanded.

The Government has maintained bimetallism, or the double standard of gold and silver, since it was founded. In 1792, when the United States Mint was authorized, gold coin was precisely the same value as our coin of to-day was authorized, and silver dollars were authorized on the basis of 15 to 1; that is 15 ounces of silver were required to make the same number of dollars coined from one ounce of gold.

Both were made legal tender, and their value was at that time about equal. Silver slightly declined in value and the gold dollar was intrinsically worth more than the silver dollar, although both were legal tender; but the cheaper money was forced into circulation; the more valuable dollar was withdrawn, and in 1806 President Jefferson stopped the coinage of the silver dollar because it had driven gold entirely out of circulation.

In 1834 another effort was made to make a more equitable double standard, and the coinage of silver dollars was authorized on the basis of 16 to 1; that is 16 ounces of silver to coin as many dollars as would be coined from one ounce of gold. Soon thereafter the silver dollar became more valuable than the gold dollar by reason of the increased price of the silver and the silver dollar was retired from circulation, as it could be purchased by silver manufacturers in coin cheaper than it could be purchased in bullion. That was the second effort of the Government to re-establish bimetalism or a double standard that could maintain itself.

The silver dollar was practically unknown in our circulation medium from a period soon after the act of 1834 until 1873, when 16 ounces of silver continued to be worth more than one ounce of gold. Had silver dollars been provided for at 16 to 1 by the act of 1873, they would not have circulated, because more valuable than a gold dollar. As the silver dollar had not been in circulation for more than forty years, it was dropped from our list of authorized coins in the act of 1873 with the next to universal consent of Congress and the country. Indeed, it had been actually dropped from the coinage laws twenty years earlier.

Soon after 1873 the immense production of silver greatly reduced its commercial value; and then the silver producers of the country demanded the return to silver coinage on the basis of 16 to 1, as 16 ounces of silver were not equal to one ounce of gold, and the silver producers would profit by the sale of their product to the government.

In 1878 the policy of the silverites prevailed, the silver dollars coined in large sums until we aggregated some $500,000,000, which to-day are worth less than $300,000,000 in fact, and the silver coin and bullion owned by the government is now worth nearly $100,000,000 less than the government paid for it.

We are maintaining bimetallism and the double standard today by the government stamping its fiat of 100 cents of value upon a 53 cent dollar, and the government practically pays the difference in gold.

The gold standard of money is a policy that requires all other than gold to be redeemed in gold in value. The United States maintains the gold standard, and redeems its 53 cent silver dollars practically in gold when demanded, and redeems its paper of every shade and kind in gold, and pays all its bonds and other obligations in gold when required.

In Mexico, China, Japan, India, and some smaller governments, they have the silver standard, and the silver dollars of those countries, although containing from 4 to 6 grains more silver than the American dollar, circulated in their own countries and in all other countries at a value of about 55 cents. The free silver standard countries circulate their legal tender silver at its intrinsic value.

Free coinage, as defined by a bill now pending in the United States Senate in shape of an amendment to the House tariff or revenue bill, means simply this—that the man who produces or owns 53 dollars' worth of silver bullion may deliver it to any United States Mint for free coinage, and receive therefor 100 legal tender dollars. In other words, the government by free coinage would be compelled to buy all the silver produced at nearly double its market value, by issuing in payment of the legal tender dollars worth instrically but 53 cents, but which the Government must make good for 100 cts. in gold.

The 16 to 1 basis means simply this—that 16 ounces of silver shall produce in our coinage the same number of dollars that one ounce of gold will produce. If the metals were coined according to their intrinsic value, it would now require over 30 ounces of silver to produce the same number of dollars coined from one ounce of gold.

Such, in brief, is the explanation of the legal and practical meaning of the four money terms referred to by our correspondent.

### The Good Old Times.

Gov. Morrill, in a lecture, says the Kansas City *Journal*, thus described some of the enjoyments and advantages of the "good old times:"

It was in 1744 when the first American stage coach began to run. In 1756 the first stage coach from Philadelphia to New York was placed in service. In George Washington's first term two stage coaches and 12 horses sufficed to transact all the business between New York and Boston. The conveyances are described as old and shackly, the harness mostly made of ropes, the beasts ill-fed and worn to skeletons. It took six days to make this trip in the "good old times" and now it is done in five hours. If a journey of any considerable length was to be undertaken prayers were offered in the church for the traveler and his friends wore a look of sadness, as if some great danger hung over him. On his safe return he was looked upon as a hero. The first congress was delayed three weeks from organization because of the non-arrival of members who were impeded by bad roads.

One Hundred years ago the only fruit which found its way to the market was the common fox grape. An orange was the rich man's luxury. The mechanic who could not pay his doctor was thrown into jail and later sold to the highest bidder.

A mechanic or laboring man could no more think of buying "store clothes" than he could think of flying.

"An old friend of mine," said the Governor, "who lived in Illinois, told me that until he was 18 years old he had never had a store hat or cap. In the winter they killed cons and squirrels, and from the skins of these his mother made him caps, and in the summer she braided him hats from straw from the field. When 18 years of age he hauled a load of wheat to market, and the trip occupied just 12 days. He sold the wheat for 33 cents a bushel, and bought his first suit of clothes ready made."

The man who sawed wood, pitched hay or carried the hod used to receive two shillings a day in the "good old times." The pay of a soldier was $3 a month, and when a bill was introduced in the First Congress to increase it to $5 a month, Congressman Smith, of Vermont, declared he could get all the men the army needed for the first named sum. Fifty years ago a New England farm hand could be employed for $100 a year and board. A gilt-edged price for a day's labor was 75 cents.

The inefficient mail service was then described by the speaker. In the "good old times" newspapers were not permitted to go as mail. He read from the New York *Journal* of December 17, 1787, an editorial which complained that a New York paper was not permitted to enter Philadelphia unless it contained some fulsome, "praise of Frankie's new roof." The "Frankie" was the Honorable Benjamin Franklin.

When Washington was President a bill was voted down which permitted the mail carriers to carry passengers. The only way a newspaper publisher could get his papers into the hands of subscribers was to bribe the mail carrier to deliver them at the different offices.

### Prison Life Kills Them.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Argus-Leader.

At the meeting of the Sioux Valley Medical association Dr. S. Olney, of this city, read a most interesting, not to say startling, paper on the effect of confinement on the Indian. The *Argus-Leader* had been told the same facts by Col. J. *H.* Burns, of Deadwood, but was inclined to take the colonel's statement with a grain or two of salt, as the colonel is an enthusiastic champion of the Indian. The figures of Dr. Olney, however, are even more startling than the statements made by Judge Burns.

There are confined in the penitentiary 123 white men, some of whom have been there for years. Of this number but two are sick. Of the 19 Indians who have been confined in the penitentiary in the last two years three are dead, one was pardoned in a dying condition and is now barely alive, five are in the hospital with the death mark on them and three are ill. Of the seven which are practically healthy five have been confined but one month, one nine months and two for two years. All of these Indians appeared to be sound when they were admitted to the penitentiary.

The statement of Judge Burns to Judge Riner at the last term of the Federal court here that a short sentence of imprisonment was to the Indian in effect a death sentence seems to be literally true, and there is in this paper of Dr. Olney an appeal to federal judges which ought to have its weight.


—Last summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Frederickstown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain painted directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by J. G. Gillam.


### The Dreaded Microbe.

She (on osculation bent)—"George, do you smoke?

George (not knowing why)—"Never, darling, on my word, never!

She—"I am sorry, George, deeply sorry, but it can never be!

George—"Speak, darling Emily! Why this dread refusal?

She—"I am a Vassar girl and know the value of tobacco as a microbe destroyer. I could never kiss a man who does not smoke.

George—"Is that all? I but deceived you. I smoke like a chimney!

She—"You do? Oh, rapture!

Then—

(Curtain falls.)

—*New York Herald*


—The readers of the ITEM in need of hardware will find it to their advantage to buy of D. E. McClain, Saltillo. My stock consists of general hardware, paints, oils, harness, household goods, stoves, furniture, carpets, wall paper, etc. I have employed a competent tinner and am prepared to make good ware or do contract work. Prices very reasonable.

Buy $1.00 worth Dobbins Floating-Borax Soap of your grocer, send wrappers to Dobbins Soap Mf'g Co., Philadelphia, Pa. They will send you free of charge, postage paid, a Worcester Pocket Dictionary, 298 pages, bound in cloth, profusely illustrated. Offer good until August 1st only.

Governor Bradl y, of Kentucky, has broken the record for pardoning, having freed 127 prisoners from December, 1895, to May, 1896.

**Catarrh and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.**

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you.

**Are You Satisfied With What You Know,**

Or would you gladly improve your stock of knowledge? You may not have $50 or $60 you can spare for a 10-volume encyclopædia, but you can afford to pay fifty cents for a Hand Book of General Information. You won't want to pay even th's unless you are desirous of improving your mind and believe that a five-hundred-page book, filled with a condensed mass of valuable knowledge, will be read by you. This valuable Encyclopædia will be sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City. Every person who has not a large encyclopædia should take advantage of this great offer at once and store his mind with the valuable facts collated in this book.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

# Only

Think what a long train of diseases arise from impure blood. Then keep the blood pure with

# Hood's

## Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

**Hood's Pills** are always reliable. 25 cents.

**Wonderful Freak of Nature.**

Among the many wonderful freaks in nature there can be none in the geological line that can possibly excel that known as "The Giant's Head." It stands, or rather reclines, against the face of the cliff at Point Pinos, in Monterey County, California, and all who have viewed the wonder declare it to be the most colossal as well as the most marvelous freak in natural sculpture in existence. All portions of the "head" except the back (which appears to be "blocked" into the metamorphic rocks against which it seems to be so naturally reclining), are as perfect as though fresh from the hands of some giant sculptor. The chin, mouth, nose, eyes and brow are all perfect, as is also the hair.

**Facts About Blue-Eyed Cats.**

It is a curious fact that blue-eyed cats are invariably deaf. J. Harrison Weir, a great authority on the cat, once bought a big, white, blue-eyed beauty, which seemed to be every inch a good cat, except that its vocal organ was of such robust power that her cries drove the household frantic. After some strange experiences the problem was solved by this voiceful specimen being taken home by a kind old lady, who was herself stone deaf.

## ANNA IVOR'S REQUEST.

Personal letters reach Mrs. Pinkham by thousands; some asking advice, and others, like the following, telling of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done and will ever continue to do in eradicating those fearful

female complaints so little understood by physicians.

All womb and ovarian troubles, irregularities, whites, bearing-down pains, displacements, tendency to cancer and tumor are cured permanently.

"I feel as if I owed my life to your Vegetable Compound. After the birth of my babe I was very miserable. I had a drawing pain in the lower part of my bowels, no strength, and a terrible backache. Every day I failed. My husband said if I would try a bottle of your Vegetable Compound, he would get it for me. The change was wonderful. After I had taken the first half bottle I began to have great faith in it. When I had taken three bottles, I was well and growing stout. It is a pleasure for me to write this to you. I only ask women in any way afflicted with female troubles to try it."—MRS. ANNA IVOR, Pittsford Mills, Rutland Co., Vt.

NYNU—27

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

# LADIES' DAY AT CANTON.

## Public Reception to Major McKinley, His Wife and Mother.

## NON-PARTISAN DEMONSTRATION

**Thousands of Women Greet the Candidate for the Presidency and Family---Flowers and Speeches of Congratulation From the Home Folk for Mother and Wife---No Men Actively Participated.**

CANTON, Ohio, June 27.—Five thousand of the hundred thousand people of Starke County greeted ex-Governor McKinley, his wife and mother at a public reception by the women of Canton, late yesterday afternoon. And of these five thousand there was not a man present besides the Governor, the patrolmen at the doors, and two score reporters.

It was a non-partisan affair. The house was darkened and there were handsome floral and electric light effects. Two hundred handsomely dressed women assisted in the reception. There was music, and the beautiful home of the late Jacob Miller, with its great rooms and broad lawns and shady trees, presented a scene long to be remembered. For a half dozen blocks each way the streets were crowded from 2 till 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Alice Danner Jones, one of the most eloquent women of Ohio, presented Governor McKinley, his wife and his mother, who is eighty-seven years old, from the balcony overlooking the lawn.

Major McKinley thanked the assemblage for the compliment to his wife and mother, and concluded by saying that no man could have a higher ambition than "to merit the approval of the mothers and sisters of his own city." Within the house a dais has been erected in the reception-room, upon which

MRS. WILLIAM M'KINLEY, SR.
(Mother of the Republican candidate for President.)

sat Mrs. McKinley and the Major's sweet-faced mother. They merely bowed to the multitude. The Major stood upon the floor and shook hands at his usual rate, thirty-three for every minute, pronouncing each name as it was given to him, and frequently adding a pleasant word or two.

For blocks and blocks the street was filled with waiting carriages, and in the yard a surging sea of parasols told of thousands of women of high and low degree impatiently awaiting opportunity to pass between the ribbons held so as to form an aisle by the younger matrons of Canton.

## CORNELL THE WINNER.

**First in the Greatest 'Varsity Race of the Year.**

The 'Varsity boat race was rowed at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., over the Hudson course, the finest in the world and under perfect conditions. The little crew, representing Cornell University, won from Harvard by four open lengths in nineteen minutes, twenty-nine seconds, which breaks the American collegiate record for four miles. The University of Pennsylvania boat lapped that of Harvard. Columbia was twelve lengths behind.

The race was rowed and won in the presence of more people than ever before witnessed a race in this country. Probably 30,000 people saw the Cornell and Harvard crews make their magnificent struggle.

The crimson men led for two and a half miles, with Cornell and Pennsylvania so close as to be dangerous. For two miles these three crews were close together. There was not half a length between any two of them.

The struggle between Cornell and Harvard up to the third mile was as grand a fight as was ever seen on the water. Cornell gained inch by inch until their boat forged ahead, and then Harvard, though upon almost even terms, had to drop back beaten.

Pennsylvania was three lengths behind Harvard at the beginning of the fourth mile, but her crew pulled up until they finished less than a length behind the Cambridge men.

## GREATER NEW YORK COMMISSION.

**The Members Meet and Organize, but Discover Divergent Views.**

The Greater New York Commission, after it had organized in New York City, found itself divided. On the question as to whether it should declare itself for a borough form of government the New York commissioners were arrayed against those from Brooklyn. It was the first sign of difference of opinion, and was considered as an indication of future contention.

The organization of the commission was effected in Mayor Strong's office. General Benjamin F. Tracy was elected President, George M. Pinney, Jr., of Staten Island, Secretary, and Silas B. Dutcher, of Kings County, Treasurer.

Former Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, who was appointed by Governor Morton to fill the vacancy caused by the refusal of Comptroller Fitch to serve as a commissioner, was present. His appointment was made public by Mayor Strong when the commission met.

**Cloudburst Wrecks Homes and Crops.**

A cloudburst at Marietta, Ohio, which covered a wide area, was the most destructive that ever visited that territory. Houses were swept away, stock of all kinds drowned and many persons narrowly escaped with their lives. In some streams the water rose twenty feet in ten minutes. Crops are ruined on the Little Muskingum for twenty miles.

## THE NATIONAL GAME.

The odds are now in favor of St. Louis as the tail-ender.

The Clevelands are earning the reputation of being the most pugnacious team on the diamond.

Clark, of New York, pitches one good to three bad games. There is no certainty about his work.

Too many of the Philadelphia players are playing for individual records. Team work is entirely disregarded.

Princeton won the final game of baseball from Yale in New Haven, Conn., it making her the college champions.

Pfeffer, of Chicago, is playing with all his old-time brilliancy. Somebody must have made a mistake about Pfeffer's condition.

Wilkesbarre and Rochester played the longest professional game so far this year. Rochester won in 14 innings by the score of 8 to 6.

President Freedman, of New York, made a promise to give each member of his team who batted .330 or better this year a new suit of clothes.

Teams are so evenly matched this year that the management or handling of a team counts more than ever. Teams should play the game up to date all the time.

In the last two years the Pittsburgs have won only two games in Brooklyn. Since 1890 they played fifty-four games there and won only twelve of them. They lost forty-one and tied one.

When the Philadelphia team came upon the home grounds after losing three games in Baltimore, five thousand spectators greeted them with groans and hisses. The Quakers are very hard losers.

Long, of the Bostons, made a marvelous catch of a high line flyer in a game with the New Yorks. He caught the ball in one hand and it was so swift that he was stretched at full length on the ground.

Tredway, whom the Brooklyn Club got from Baltimore in exchange for Keeler, was released outright by Louisville recently. On the same day Keeler made a single, a triple and a home run at Philadelphia.

Catcher Donahue, of Chicago, is pretty badly disabled as a result of the collision at the plate with Catcher Robinson, of Baltimore. His kneecap was dislocated, and his shoulder lamed. He will not be able to play for weeks.

Tebeau, of Cleveland, says: "It's peculiar how uncertain pitchers are as a rule. Take a young pitcher with an arm of iron and train him up carefully, and by the time you have built a good head on his shoulders his arm is gone."

Quinn, second baseman for St. Louis, is a prosperous undertaker and funeral director in private life. His business affiliation doubtless enables Mr. Quinn to feel at home among the galaxy of stiffs with whom he is now performing.

Daly played on the Brooklyn team a few days ago for the first time since he was injured. He was hit on the wrist by a pitched ball in Brooklyn. His wrist was broken, but he had the nerve to rub his shoulder, and declared the ball hit him there. The base thus given won the game against Louisville for the Brooklyns.

## CYCLING NOTES.

Newsboys in London, England, are taking to the bicycle.

Pittsburg, Penn., requires every wheelman o take out a license.

George Sherman, a Jersey City (N. J.) letter carrier, has ridden 5000 miles since January 1.

Ten miles inside of twenty minutes has been accomplished by J. W. Stocks, an English cyclist.

The Chicago Common Council is considering a resolution setting apart certain paths on the boulevards of the city for the exclusive use of bicyclers.

Among recent bicycle surprises in London were a lady cyclist carrying a large open sun-shade and another followed at a respectful distance by a groom on a wheel.

E. W. Church, of Chicago, has been arrested for riding his four-year-old son before him on his bike. It is to be made a test case by the cyclers against the Humane Society.

Society is apparently not content with bicycling on American soil. A party of New Yorkers and two parties of Brooklynites recently departed for Europe with their wheels.

A new bicycle handle has just made its appearance on the market. It is called the "sponge grip," and is made of asbestos. It absorbs perspiration from the hands, which is its chief recommendation.

Members of an Indianapolis (Ind.) Plumbers' Union are not permitted to ride bicycles, for the reason that a man doing job work and riding a wheel can do as much work as three ordinary plumbers on foot.

A young man of philosophical turn of mind gives this out as the result of his observation of the girl cyclist: "Ninety-nine out of every hundred of 'em," he says, "prefer a $40 wheel and a $100 suit to a $40 suit and $100 wheel."

Bicycles can be carried on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad trains at a cost of ten cents. The Kings County Elevated Road has been transporting bicycles for the past month, and on a recent Sunday nearly 3000 were carried over that line.

Beware of giving way to a distressed and fixed expression when learning to ride a bicycle. Some women lose good looks after riding a cycle for some time, because of the habit of making so many grimances while undergoing the agonies of learning.

Probably the first organization of wheelmen for political purposes was formed when the Stewart Flying League was organized at Paterson, N. J. The body is composed of wheelmen, and in its first day, it is said, enrolled about 1000 members. Besides participating in parades the wheelmen will have runs to outlying towns and hold mass meetings.

When buying a bicycle sufficient care is not taken that an exact fit is secured. It is quite as essential to be exactly suited with a cycle as with a horse. An expert will first ascertain not only the height and weight of the purchaser, but the exact purpose for which the horse is required before deciding on the animal's suitability. And the cyclist needs more careful fitting than the horseman.

## HE TWISTED A COW'S TAIL.

**A Man Sent to Jail for Sixty Days for an Act of Cruelty.**

The twisting of a cow's tail, a Washington judge has decided, is cruelty to animals. He announced from the bench that he would fine or send to jail every person found guilty of the offense. A colored man, who suffered the first punishment under this ruling, was sent to jail by the judge for sixty days. It was proved that he twisted a cow's tail until she bellowed with pain. The cow had fallen down and was unable to rise, and the colored man performed the twisting operation by rolling her tail under his feet. He is now reflecting in jail.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

William McKinley is of the Scotch-Irish race.

John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil man, has $190,000,000.

It is reported that both the King and Queen of Sweden are in very delicate health.

Joseph Prestwich, the celebrated geologist and author, died, a few days since, in London.

Signor Crispi, the ex-Prime Minister of Italy, is to undergo an operation for cataract.

The late Lord Leighton's personal estate, appraised at $235,000, goes by will to his two sisters.

President Cleveland has consented to deliver the oration at the celebration of the 150th anniversary of Princeton College.

Emperor William has $250,000 worth of orders, German and foreign. When he travels he caries $150,000 worth of them in a safe.

Gladstone usually has three books in reading at the same time, and changes from one to the other as he considers that his mind has reached the limit of its absorption.

It is reported that if Queen Victoria be spared to complete the sixtieth year of her reign, she will mark the occasion by celebrations in the nature of those in the jubilee year.

Alexander H. McGuffey, well known as the author of McGuffey's school readers and spellers, which were so popular many years ago, has just died in Cincinnati at the age of seventy-nine.

Viscount Tamura, of Japan, was not required to take an examination for admission to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., but he did so and made a creditable showing.

King Menelek of Abyssinia lives in constant fear of assassination. He has had several narrow escapes from death from poison at different times in his career. All his food and drink are tasted before he partakes of it.

A statue of President Kruger will soon be erected in Pretoria, South African Republic. It will be forty feet high and will represent the Boer statesman in the quaint garb, tall hat included, which he affects on Sundays and special occasions.

Thomas Nast, the famous cartoonist, has just painted a portrait of Sir Henry Irving, the actor, and called it "Immortal Light of Genius." It was a good stroke of business, for it tickled Sir Henry so much that he sent the artist $1000 more than the stipulated price.

Edward W. Bok has been offered the editorship of the Pall Mall Magazine, W. W. Astor's London monthly, at a salary of about $25,000 a year, with the added inducement of a mansion thrown in for the entertainment of distinguished literary visitors to England. He has declined the offered.

Oliver Marcy, LL.D., Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Professor of Geology in Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., has just completed fifty years of continuous work as a teacher, thirty-four of which have been spent in Northwestern University. Though he is seventy-six years old, Dr. Marcy is in good health and discharges all the duties of his office.

## THE LABOR WORLD.

Chicago has a girl sign painter.

Omaha, Neb., has a labor temple.

There are 6000 union horseshoers.

San Francisco carpenters' get $3 a day.

Detroit, Mich., has a milk peddlers' union.

Hartford, Conn., now has a barbers' union.

At Hanna, Wyoming, shepherds get $1.65 a day.

Saginaw, Mich., has a Ladies' Labor League.

Hebrew choristers in New York City are organizing.

Laborers in Newberne, N. C., earn fifty cents a day.

Eureka (Tenn.) laborers get seventy-five cents a day.

Buffalo (N. Y.) grain shovelers have two rival unions.

Western railroads are operating hospital cars extensively.

New York's Central Labor Union represents a membership of 60,000.

Sunday work has been abolished by the Grain Shovelers' Union of Buffalo.

The Journeymen Barbers' National Union refused to admit females to membership.

Leadville (Col.) miners are striking for an advance of wages from $2.50 to $3 a day.

Buffalo, N. Y., has a workingmen's progressive club, to which only trades unionists are admitted.

Martin Quinn, of Portland, Oregon, who has just been elected to Congress as a Populist, is a driver for a steam laundry at $11 a week.

A new union—Cigar Makers' Union of New York—has been organized. It is apart from the International Union. Its members are tenement house cigar makers.

A co-operative factory may be established in Detroit by the metal polishers. The scheme is to include 100 members, each pledging himself to pay $10 a month for ten months, thus making in all $10,000.

At Albuquerque, New Mexico, Judge Collier, of the United States Court, has issued an order to the receiver of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway forbidding the blacklisting of American Railway Union members.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers while in session in Ottawa, Canada, decided, in the case of twenty engineers who were dismissed by the authorities of the Plant Railway System, in Georgia, to pay the wages of the men until they get employment.

A trade union in London was permanently enjoined by the Court of Appeal, a few days ago, from continuing its practice of blacklisting the men employed by a certain firm of builders during last year's strike. Moreover, it was ordered to pay damages in the sum of $2500 to the employers.

The first large concern to advance wages in some time is the Oliver Iron and Steel Company, of Pittsburg, Penn., which has added ten per cent. to the wages of its employes. To the latter the advance came as a genuine surprise. The company says it is a restoration of a cut made some time ago, ank that their business has so improved that they can afford now to pay the former rate of wages.

## U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

**Nearly One Hundred Summer Expeditions Out for Field Work.**

Practically all of the field work of the United States Geological Survey is now under way. About forty or fifty geological and almost as many topographical parties have resumed operations throughout the country, and will continue until the close of the season in September and October.

These parties number from one to three experts each, in addition to the laboring assistants. The work of surveying the Indian Territory, begun last summer and continued with only a few days' interruption since, is keeping a large force at work there.

## FATHER KNEIPP TO VISIT US.

**Famous Originator of the Cold Water Treatment to Come Here in September.**

The Rev. Mgr. Sebastian Kneipp will come to the United States this fall to deliver lectures and perform his cures. Hugh Ch. Pressfreund has sailed from New York for Woerishofen, in Bavaria, where the priest lives, to perfect himself in the methods of the cure and to bring the reverend physician back with him.

Father Kneipp is celebrated throughout all Europe as the originator of the cold water cure. When, as a young man, he had just entered the priesthood, his health began to fail, and he thought he would be obliged to

MGR. KNEIPP AND TWO OF HIS PATIENTS.
(The patients are Archduke Joseph of Austria and his son.)

give up his profession. He was loath to do this, however, and began a careful study of the human body. He became convinced that the congestion of the blood in different parts of the body was the cause of most of the ills to which flesh is heir, and determined that the external application of ice cold water was the best remedy for that. He underwent a course of this treatment himself and was soon restored to health.

He established himself in Woerishofen, one of the prettiest towns in Bavaria, and has treated all who came to him free of charge ever since. Recently his cure became all the rage in France and Germany, and last year it is estimated that more than thirty thousand persons were treated by him and his assistants. The Emperor of Austria has undergone the treatment twice. The Archduke Joseph of Austria and his son, Archduke Augustin, were treated by him this year, and different members of the Rothschild family have paid him visits.

When the Pope was ill two years ago Father Kneipp went to Rome and treated him. The Pope was so well pleased with the treatment that he conferred the title of Monsignor upon the priest.

Besides the cold water treatment only the simplest kinds of remedies are used. Each patient is compelled to walk barefooted in the snow in winter and on the wet grass in summer. Nervous affections are the diseases which yield most readily to the treatment.

## LYMAN TRUMBULL DEAD.

**He Caught a Fatal Cold at the Funeral of a Friend.**

Ex-United States Senator Lyman Trumbull died at his home in Chicago, after a long illness, the result of a cold caught while attending the funeral of an old friend. He died surrounded by his family.

A career like that of Lyman Trumbull's comes to few men. For more than sixty years his had been a life of ceaseless activity. He had been school teacher, lawyer, judge. He played his part in politics—on the stump, in the halls of Congress, in the deliberations of parties and as a non-combatant counselor. In the beginning he was an anti-Slavery Democrat. As a Republican he fought side by side with the men who founded the Republican party of to-day. Then he again became a Democrat. In the latter years of his life he parted company with that party and became a Populist. And all the men of all parties respected him. Judge Trumbull's last appearance in a court room was made as counsel for the American Railway Union officers before the Supreme Court in Washington. He was twice married. His first wife was Julia Maria Jayne, of Springfild, Ill., whom he wedded in 1843. She died in Washington in 1868. In 1887 he married Mary J. Ingraham, of Saybrook, Conn. He was born in Colchester, Conn., in 1813.

## GEORGIA FOR SILVER.

**The State Convention Adopts the Unite Rule.**

The Georgia Democratic State Convention met at Macon and instructed the State delegates to the Chicago Convention to vote as a unit. The following were named as delegates-at-large: Evan P. Howell, Patrick Walsh, Al. Lewis and Pope Brown.

The platform declares for the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and condemns the Cleveland Administration.

Governor W. Y. Atkinson led the conservative and Evan P. Howell, of Atlanta, the radical elements of the silverites.

Governor Atkinson and the other State officers, except State Treasurer Hardeman, were renominated. W. J. Speer was named for State Treasurer.

**Sheriff Shot by Tramps.**

Two tramps shot a farmer's dog near Glencoe, Minn., and a warrant for their arrest was secured and given to Sheriff Rogers, of McLeod County, to serve. The Sheriff, with a duputy, overtook the tramps and demanded their surrender, whereupon the vagrants opened fire, killing Rogers almost instantly.

**Filibusters Seized.**

United States revenue officials on the steamer Winona, of that department, have seized the Three Friends and the City of Richmond at Key West, Fla., their commanders being accused of filibustering.

**27,000 Killed in Japan.**

It is now said that 27,000 persons were drowned and 8000 were injured by the recent tidal wave and earthquakes in the northern provinces of Japan.

**A Venezuelan Incident Closed.**

The Venezuelan Government informed Minister Andrade, in Washington that the English surveyor Harrison had been released.

# REV. DR. TALMAGE.

## SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

### Subject: "The Mighty Hunter."

TEXT: "He was a mighty hunter before the Lord."—Genesis x., 9.

In our day hunting is a sport; but in the lands and the times infested with wild beasts it was a matter of life or death with the people. It was very different from going out on a sunshiny afternoon with a patent breechloader, to shoot reedbirds on the flats, when Pollux and Achilles and Diomedes went out to clear the land of lions and tigers and bears. My text sets forth Nimrod as a hero when it presents him with broad shoulders and shaggy apparel and sunbrowned face, and arm bunched with muscle—"a mighty hunter before the Lord." I think he used the bow and the arrows with great success practicing archery.

I have thought if it is such a grand thing and such a brave thing to clear wild beasts out of a country, if it is not a better and braver thing to hunt down and destroy those great evils of society that are stalking the land with fierce eye and bloody paw, and sharp tusk and quick spring. I have wondered if there is not such a thing as gospel archery, by which those who have been flying from the truth may be captured for God and heaven. The Lord Jesus in His sermon used the art of angling for an illustration when He said, "I will make you fishers of men." And so I think I have authority for using hunting as an illustration of gospel truth, and I pray God that there may be many a man to-day who will begin to study gospel archery, of whom it may, after a while, be said, "He was a mighty hunter before the Lord."

How much awkward Christian work there is done in the world! How many good people there are who drive souls away from Christ instead of bringing them to Him! All their fingers are thumbs—religious blunderers who upset more than they right. Their gun has a crooked barrel and kicks as it goes off. They are like a stupid comrade who goes along with skillful hunters. At the very moment when he ought to be most quiet, he is crackling an alder, or falling over a log and frightening away the game. How few Christian people have ever learned the lesson of which I read at the beginning of this service, how that the Lord Jesus Christ at the well went from talking about a cup of water to the most practically religious truths, which won the woman's soul for God. Jesus in the wilderness was breaking bread to the people. I think it was good bread. It was very light bread and the yeast had done its work thoroughly. Christ, after He had broken the bread, said to the people, "Beware of the yeast or of the leaven of the Pharisees." So natural a transition it was, and how easily they all understood Him! But how few Christian people there are who understand how to fasten the truths of God and religion to the souls of men! Truman Osborne, one of the evangelists who went through this country years ago, had a wonderful art in the right direction. He came to my father's house one day, and while we were all seated in the room he said, "Mr. Talmage, are all your children Christians?" Father said, "Yes, all but De Witt." Then Truman Osborne looked down into the fireplace and began to tell a story of a storm that came on the mountains, and all the sheep were in the fold, but there was one lamb outside that perished in the storm. Had he looked me in the eye I should have been angered when he told that story. But he looked into the fireplace, and it was so pathetically and beautifully done that I never found any peace until I was sure I was inside the fold where the other sheep were.

The archers of olden times studied their art. They were very precise in the matter. The old books gave special directions as to how an archer should go and as to what an archer should do. He must stand erect and firm, his left foot a little in advance of the right foot. With his left hand he must take hold of the bow in the middle, and then with the three fingers and the thumb of his right hand he should lay hold of the arrow and affix it to the string—so precise was the direction given. But how clumsy we are about religious work! How little skill and care we exercise! How often our arrows miss the mark! Oh, that there were more institutions established in all the towns and cities of our land where men might learn the art of doing good—studying spiritual archery, and known as "mighty hunters before the Lord."

In the first place, if you want to be effectual in doing good, you must be very sure of your weapon. There was something very fascinating about the archery of olden times. Perhaps you do not know what they could do with the bow and arrow. Why, the chief battles fought by the English Plantagenets were with the long bow. They would take the arrow of polished wood, and feather it with the plume of a bird, and then it would fly from the bow string of plaited silk. The broad fields of Agincourt and Solway Moss and Neville's Cross heard the loud thrum of the archer's bow string. Now, my Christian friends, we have a mightier weapon than that. It is the arrow of the gospel; it is a sharp arrow; it is a straight arrow: it is feathered from the wing of the dove of God's Spirit; it flies from a bow made out of the wood of the cross. As far as I can estimate or calculate it has brought down 400,000,000 souls. Paul knew how to bring the notch of that arrow on to that bow string, and its whir was heard through the Corinthian theatres, and through the courtroom, until the knees of Felix knocked together. It was that arrow that struck in Luther's heart when he cried out: "Oh, my sins! Oh, my sins!" If it strike a man in the head, it kills his skepticism; if it strike a man in the heel, it will turn his step: if it strike him in the heart, he throws up his hands, as did the Emperor Julian of old when wounded in the battle, crying, "O Galilean, Thou has conquered!"

In the armory of the Earl of Pembroke there are old corselets which show that the arrow of the English used to go through the breastplate, through the body of the warrior and through the backplate. What a symbol of that gospel which is sharper than a two-edged sword, piercing to the dividing asunder of body and soul, and of the joints and marrow! Would to God we had more faith in that gospel! The humblest man, if he had enough faith in it, could bring 100 souls to Jesus—perhaps 500. Just in proportion as this age seems to believe less and less in it, I believe more and more in it. What are men about that they will not accept their own deliverance? There is nothing proposed by men that can do anything like this gospel. The religion of Ralph Waldo Emerson was the philosophy of icicles; the religion of Theodore Parker was a sirocco of the desert covering up the soul with dry sand; the religion of Renan was the romance of believing nothing; the religion of the Huxleys and the Spencers merely a pedestal on which human philosophy sits shivering in the night of the soul, looking up to the stars, offering no help to the nations that crouch and groan at the base. Tell me where there is one man who has rejected that gospel for another who is thoroughly satisfied and helped and contented in his skepticism, and I will take the car to-morrow and ride 500 miles to see him. The full power of the gospel has not yet been touched. As a sportsman throws up his head and catches the ball flying through the air, just so easily will this gospel after awhile catch this round world flying from its orbit and bring it back to the heart of Christ. Give it full swing, and it will pardon every sin, heal every wound, cure every trouble, emancipate every slave and ransom every nation.

Ye Christian men and women who go out this afternoon to do Christian work, as you go into the Sunday-schools, the lay preaching stations and the penitentiaries and the asylums, I want you to feel that you bear in your hand a weapon compared with which the lightning has no speed, and avalanches have no heft, and the thunderbolts of heaven have no power; it is the arrow of the omnipotent gospel. Take careful aim. Pull the arrow clear back until the head strikes the bow! Then let it fly! And may the slain of the Lord be many!

Again, if you want to be skillful in spiritual archery you must hunt in unfrequented and secluded places. Why does the hunter go three or four days in the Pennsylvania forests or over Raquette Lake into the wilds of the Adirondacks? It is the only way to do. The deer are shy, and one "bang" of the gun clears the forest. From the California stage you see, as you go over the plains, here and there a coyote trotting along, almost within range of the gun—sometimes quite within range of it. No one cares for that: it is worthless. The good game is hidden and secluded. Every hunter knows that. So many of the souls that will be of most worth for Christ and of most value to the church are secluded. They do not come in your way. You will have to go where they are. Yonder they are down in that cellar; yonder they are up in that garret. Far away from the door of any church, the gospel arrow has not been pointed at them. The tract distributor and city missionary sometimes catch a glimpse of them, as a hunter through the trees gets a momentary sight of a partridge or a roebuck. The trouble is, we are waiting for the game to come to us. We are not good hunters. We are standing in some street or highway expecting that the timid antelope will come up and eat out of our hands. We are expecting that the prairie fowl will light on our church steeple. It is not their habit.

If the church shou'd wait 10,000,000 of years for the world to come in and be saved, it will wait in vain. The world will not come. What the church wants now is to lift its feet from damask ottomans and put them in the stirrups. We want a pulpit on wheels. The church wants not so much cushions as it wants saddlebags and arrows. We have got to put aside the gown and kid gloves and put on the hunting shirt. We have been fishing so long in the brooks that run under the shadow of the church that the fish know us; that they avoid the hook and escape as soon as we come to the bank, while yonder is Upper Saranac and Big Tupper's lake, where the first swing of the gospel net would break it for the multitude of the fishes. There is outside work to be done. What is that I see in the backwoods? It is a tent. The hunters have made a clearing and camped out. What do they care if they have wet feet, or if they have nothing but a pine branch for a pillow or for the northeast storm? If a moose in the darkness steps into the lake to drink, they hear it right away. If a loon cry in the moonlight, they hear it. So in the service of God we have exposed work. We have got to camp out and rough it. We are putting all our care on the people who come to our churches. What are we doing for the thousands upon thousands that do not come? Have they no souls? Are they sinless that they need no pardon? Are there no dead in their houses that they need no comfort? Are they cut off from God to go into eternity—no wing to bear them, no light to cheer them, no welcome to greet them? I hear to-day surging up from the lower depths a groan that comes through our Christian assemblages and through our beautiful churches, and it blots out all this scene from my eyes to-day, as by the mists of a great Niagara, for the dash and the plunge of these great torrents of life dropping down into the fathomless and thundering abyss of suffering and woe. I sometimes think that just as God blotted out the churches of Thyatira and Corinth and Laodicea, because of their sloth and stolidity, He will blot out American and English Christianity and raise on the ruins a stalwart, wideawake, missionary church that can take the full meaning of that command, "Go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

I remark, further, if you want to succeed in spiritual archery you must have courage. If the hunter stand with trembling hand or shoulder that flinches with fear, instead of his taking the catamount, the catamount takes him. What would become of the Greenlander if, when out hunting for the bear, he should stand shivering with terror on an iceberg? What would have become of Du Chaillu and Livingstone in the African thicket with a faint heart and a weak knee? When a panther comes within twenty paces of you and it has its eye on you and it has squatted for the fearful spring, "Steady there!"

Courage, O ye spiritual archers! There are great monsters in iniquity prowling all around about the community. Shall we not of the strength of God go forth and combat them? We not only need more heart, but more backbone, What is the church of God that it should fear to look in the eye any transgression? There is the Bengal tiger of drunkenness that prowls around, and instead of attacking it, how many of us hide under the church pew or the communion table! There is so much invested in it we are afraid to assault it; millions of dollars in barrels, in vats, in spigots, in corkscrews, in gin palaces with marble floors and Italian top tables, and chased ice coolers and in the strychnine and the logwood and the tortaric acid and the nux vomica that go to make up our "pure" American drinks. I looked with wondering eyes on the "Heidelberg tun." It is the great liquor vat of Germany, which is said to hold 800 hogsheads of wine, and only three times in 100 years it has been filled. But, as I stood and looked at it, I said to myself: "That is nothing—800 hogsheads. Why, our American vat holds 2,500,000 barrels of strong drinks, and we keep 200,000 men with nothing to do but to see that it is filled." Oh! to attack this great monster of intemperance, and the kindred monsters of fraud and uncleanliness, requires you to rally all your Christian courage. Through the press, through the pulpit, through the platform you must assault it. Would to God that all our American Christians would band together, not for crack-brained fanaticism, but for holy Christian reform.

I think it was in 1793 that there went out from Lucknow, India, under the sovereign, the greatest hunting party that was ever projected. There were 10,000 armed men in that hunting party. There were camels and horses and elephants. On some princes rode, and royal ladies under exquisite housings, and 500 coolies waited upon the train, and the desolate places of India were invaded by this excursion, and the rhinocerous, the deer and elephant fell under the stroke of saber and bullet. After awhile the party brought back trophies worth 50,000 rupees, having left the wilderness of India ghastly with the slain bodies of wild beasts. Would to God that, instead of here and there a straggler going out to fight these great monsters of iniquity in our country, the million membership of our churches would band together and new in twain these great crimes that make the land frightful with their roar and are fattening upon the bodies and souls of immortal men! Who is ready for such a party as that? Who will be a mighty hunter for the Lord?

I remark, again, if you want to be successful in spiritual archery you need not only to bring down the game, but bring it in. I think one of the most beautiful pictures of Thorwaldsen is his "Autumn." It represents a sportsman coming home and standing under a grapevine. He has a staff over his shoulder, and on the other end of that staff are hung a rabbit and a brace of birds. Every hunter brings home the game. No one would think of bringing down a reindeer or whipping up a stream for trout and letting them lie in the woods. At eventide the camp is adorned with the treasures of the forest—beak and fin and antler. If you go out to hunt for immortal souls, not only bring them down under the arrow of the gospel, but bring them into the church of God, the encampment we have pitched this side of the skies. Fetch them in. Do not let them lie out in the open field. They need our prayers and sympathies and help. That is the meaning of the church of God—help. O ye hunters for the Lord, not only bring down the game, but bring it in!

If Mithridates liked hunting so well that for seven years he never went indoors, what enthusiasm ought we to have who are hunting for immortal souls! If Domitianus practiced archery until he could stand a boy down in the Roman amphitheater, with a hand out, the fingers like that, and then the king could shoot an arrow between the fingers without wounding them, to what drill and what practice ought not we subject ourselves in order to become spiritual archers and "mighty hunters before the Lord!" But let me say, you will never work any better than you pray. The old archers took the bow, put one end of it down beside the foot, elevated the other end, and it was the rule that the bow should be just the size of the archer; if it were just his size then he would go into the battle with confidence. Let me say that your power to project good in the world will correspond exactly to your own spiritual stature. In other words, the first thing in preparation for Christian work is personal consecration.

Oh, for a closer walk with God,
A calm and heavenly frame,
A light to shine upon the road
That leads me to the Lamb.

I am sure that there are some here who at some time have been hit by the gospel arrow. You felt the wound of that conviction, and you plunged into the world deeper; just as the stag, when the hounds are after it, plunges into Scroon lake, expecting in that way to escape. Jesus Christ is on your track to-day, impenitent man! not in wrath, but in mercy. O ye chased and panting souls! here is the stream of God's mercy and salvation, where you may cool your thirst! Stop that chase of sin to-day. By the red fountain that leaped from the heart of my Lord, I bid you stop. Is there in all this house anyone who can refuse the offer that comes from the heart of the dying Son of God? Why, do you know that there are, in the banished world, souls that, for that offer you get to-day, would fling the crown of the universe at your feet, if they possessed it? But they went out on the mountains, the storm took them, and they died.

There is in a forest in Germany a place they call the "deer leap"—two crags about 18 feet apart, between them a fearful chasm. This is called the "deer leap" because once a hunter was on the track of a deer. It came to one of these crags. There was no escape for it from the pursuit of the hunter, and in utter despair it gathered itself up and in the death agony attempted to jump across. Of course it fell, and was dashed on the rocks far beneath. Here is a path to heaven. It is plain, it is safe. Jesus marks it out for every man to walk in. But here is a man who says: "I won't walk in that path. I will take my own way." He comes on until he confronts the chasm that divides his soul from heaven. Now his last hour has come, and he resolves that he will leap that chasm, from the heights of earth to the heights of heaven. Stand back now, and give him full swing, for no soul ever did that successfully. Let him try. Jump! Jump! He misses the mark, and he goes down, depth below depth, "destroyed without remedy." Men, angels, devils, what shall we call that place of awful catastrophe? Let it be known forever as the sinner's death leap.

## GOTHAM CHILDREN IN A PANIC.

### Uncanny Hags Make Them Believe the Devil is in Their Midst.

There is a devil scare on the lower East Side of New York City. Beelzebub has been seen by superstitious children, and as a result there is a panicky feeling among thousands of young pupils whose parents are members of the East Side's mighty colony of squalid and superstitious poor. A panic was caused in the grammar school in Rivington street by a little girl's assertion that she saw his satanic majesty. But for the excellent discipline maintained there many children would have been crushed to death. The children of these East Side schools mingle and talk together and by morning the devil story had spread to Grammer School No. 22 at Stanton and Sheriff streets and a panic followed. In this school are 2200 pupils. They are tenement children, chiefly Polish Hebrews. They inhabit a district where there is an old hag telling fortunes somewhere in every block. These hideous soothsayers deal in the weird and the blood curdling, and they have much hoarded silver as a harvest. The men and women who are their victims talk of these old women's tales before their children in their native tongue. There has been some talk among these men and women for a few weeks past of a visitation of the evil one. They believe implicity that Beelzebub will soon appear in person and work a terrible destruction. Their children are thoroughly frightened and panic-stricken, and should another scare take place among them the schools on the East Side will be dismissed for the summer.

## CHILD GROWS FAT ON IRON ORE.

### Miner's Daughter Has a Singular Fondness for Ferraginous Food.

The two-year-old daughter of James Gardner, of Bessemer, Mich., has an uncontrollable appetite for iron ore, which she eats with great relish. The case puzzles physicians. When the child is kept away from the mine she has been known to scrape particles of ore from her father's boots and devour them with great gusto. The family have tried many plans to break the habit, but as yet without avail. They mix all kinds of obnoxious drugs with the ore, but the child, making a wry face, eats the ore just the same. She is never allowed to get out of sight a moment, and an attendant is always with her. In spite of her strange diet, the child is apparently healthy, strong and bright. The little girl is one of a large family. Her father and mother are natives of England. Mr. Gardner is an industrious, hard-working miner of irreproachable habits. He is very much annoyed at his child's strange habit.

### Unique Soldiers' Monument.

Chicago is contemplating using as a soldiers' monument the big stone pillar quarried in Wisconsin for exhibition at the Columbian Exposition. It is the largest monolith in the world, being 100 feet long.

## HEALTH IN OLD AGE.

### AN OLD LADY FINDS THE TRUE SOURCE OF VITALITY.

#### A Reporter's Interesting Interview With a Lady of Seventy-two Years, Who Tells a Marvelous Story.

*From the Union, Port Jervis, N. Y.*

But a short time ago, in a distant part of the country, we heard of a cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which seemed almost marvelous, and more recently another substantial evidence of their value reached our ears. Being of an inquiring turn of mind, and wishing to know just how much there was in the story, a reporter was sent to interview the person said to be thus benefited. If the narrative as it had reached our ears was true, it was only simple justice to let it be known—if it proved untrue, it would be well to know it.

The person alluded to above as having been thus greatly benefited by the use of Pink Pills is Mrs. Jane Hotalen, of Hainesville, N. J., a pleasant hamlet in Sussex County, about fifteen miles from this office. The reporter had no difficulty in finding Mrs. Hotalen. It was nearly noon when we reached her pleasant home, a double house, one part of which is occupied by her son. She is a pleasant-faced old lady, looking to be about sixty-five, but is in reality seventy-two years of age. After a few preliminary remarks in explanation of the call, she was asked if she had any objection to giving us the details of the case and how she came to try this now famous remedy.

"Not at all," said she. "If my experience can be of any good to others, I am sure they are welcome to it—it can do me no harm."

"When were you taken sick and what was the nature of the malady?" was asked.

"It was about two years ago. The trouble was rheumatic in character—sciatica, they called it—and it was very painful indeed. The difficulty began in my hip and extended the whole length of the limb, crippling me completely. I suffered intensely from it and the ordinary treatment gave me not the slightest alleviation. I was under treatment about a month as stated, but grew worse instead of better, and was fast becoming discouraged."

"What brought Pink Pills to your notice?"

"My son called my attention to an article in a paper in which it was stated that a Mr. Struble, of Branchville, a village in this county, had been greatly benefited by their use, and suggested that it would be a good plan to try them. But I was skeptical in regard to their value—in fact, I had no confidence in their efficacy and rather laughed at the suggestion. But the trouble increased and I was badly crippled. A few days later my son was about to visit a neighboring town and suggested again that it might be well to try this much-talked-of remedy, and I then consented. He bought me a box of them and I began taking them at once. At the end of a week I noted a marked improvement, and by the time I had taken the first box I was able to walk without a cane. I continued their use, taking several boxes, and am, as you see, in a very comfortable state of health."

"Have you had any return of the trouble?"

"Not as yet, though at my time of life, seventy-two, it would not be surprising if I should have. If it comes, I should at once begin the use of the pills. I suppose I inherit a tendency to troubles of this kind—my mother died from them."

"Did you ever note any ill effects from the use of Pink Pills?"

"None whatever. They never disturbed my stomach in any way or caused me any annoyance. Neither did I find it necessary to increase the dose, as the directions say may be desirable. I am able, as you see, to attend to my own work."

The reporter thanked Mrs. Hotalen for her courtesy and bade her good day. It is not often that one can witness such a complete recovery from such a pertinacious trouble at such an advanced age, and such instances cannot fail to produce a profound impression. Readers of the *Union* may rely on the absolute accuracy of all the statements here given—nothing has been exaggerated, nothing withheld.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contains, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

### Elements of Prominence.

A Kansas editor, who was rash enough to print in his paper the names of the twelve leading citizens of Kansas, has incurred the implacable resentment of 3000 or 4000 persons who were not included in the list. In Kansas nothing is required to make a "prominent citizen" but a big slouch hat and a free railroad pass.—Kansas City Star.


**Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.**

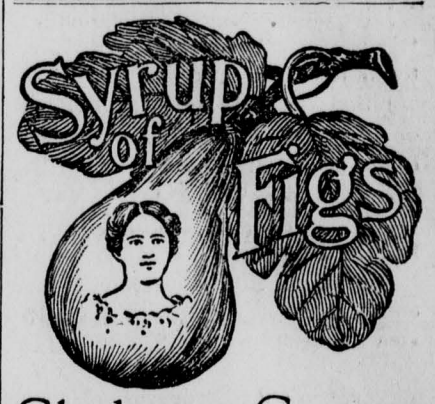
Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you. It will save your life.

E. B. Walthall & Co., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

EXPLOSIONS of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERREL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1894

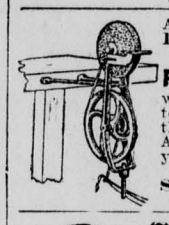



Gladness Comes

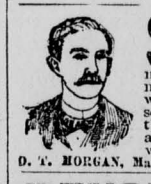
With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

NYNU—27



An Emery Wheel running **3000 Revolutions** per minute on a
**Buffalo Foot Power Grinder**
will grind anything from a needle to an axe, and is just the thing for the shop, farm or kitchen; price $5. Ask your hardware dealer to get you one for inspection and trial.
AGENTS WANTED.
**SAMUEL ROGERS & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.**



**$3 A DAY SURE.** SEND us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day, absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free you work in the locality where you live; send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; write at once.
D. T. MORGAN, Manager, Box LF, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**PENSION** JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

**OPIUM** and **WHISKY** habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

**CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD STOCKS. Write.** We tell you how to make big money in Gold Stocks on small investments. Reliable information mailed free. Address The Gold Stock Investment Co., Colorado Springs, Colo. P. O. Box 507. Agents wanted.

**Money in Chickens**

For 25c. in stamps we send a 100 PAGE BOOK giving the experience of a practical Poultry Raiser—not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents—during 25 years. It teaches how to Detect and Cure Diseases; Feed for Eggs also for Fattening; which Fowls to Save for Breeding; everything requisite for profitable Poultry raising. **BOOK PUBLISHING CO., 134 Leonard Street, New York.**

When you come in hot and thirsty,—HIRES Root-beer.
Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia.
A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

**Washing windows**

is another one of the things that Pearline (use without soap) does best. With that, the glass is never cloudy—is always clear and bright. Washing it is less trouble, of course—but that is the case with everything that is washed with Pearline.

And about the sashes and the frames; remember that Pearline, when it takes the dirt off, leaves the paint on. Haven't you noticed that certain imitations are not so particular about this? 497

**Millions NOW USE Pearline**

**"Brevity is the Soul of Wit." Good Wife, You Need**

**SAPOLIO**

# The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

*Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.*


### MOUNT UNION.

John Latherow, of Shirleysburg, a former resident of this place, was a visitor in town last week.

J. S. Saylor and Dyson Saylor, both of Altoona, spent some time with friends in this place last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ewing, of McVeytown, were the guests of B. F. Ewing's family on Sunday and Monday.

Miss Carrie Stratford returned home on Monday evening after a protracted visit to friends in Altoona, Bellwood and Tyrone.

The Christain Endeavor picnic at Woodvale park on Saturday last was not largely attended by people from this section.

A tented show was the attraction in this place on Wednesday last. The performances were fairly good and pretty well patronized.

The recent heavy rains washed many of our boulevards so bare as to show up the scientific manner in which our roads, in town at least, are constructed.

Miss Minnie Thompson, of McConnellsburg, Pa., who has been visiting friends in this place for several weeks past, started for home on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Bell gave a lawn fete on Tuesday last in honor of Mr. Bell's forty-fourth birthday, which was largely attended by their numerous friends.

Indications point to a rather brisk Fourth of July celebration. Among the numerous attractions will be two games of ball; the Orbisonia club in the morning and the Logan club in the afternoon.

Miss Mary Bachtel and Miss Lulu Carter, both young ladies of this place, are the contestants for a watch to be awarded by the band on the evening of July 4th to the one who is most successful in raising money for the purpose of paying for the new uniforms.

The "merry-go-round" has arrived and is set up on the ball grounds at the head of Jefferson street. It will furnish the chief attraction for our people during the evenings until the coming encampment at Lewistown on the 18th prox., when it will be removed thereto.

### TROUGH CREEK.

Miss Eva Johnston, of Harrisburg, is visiting friends in the valley.

Mrs. G. W. Hazzard, of Altoona, is visiting her many friends in the valley.

Miss Lettie Greenland returned from Altoona last week to attend her brother's reception.

The contractors for the building of the Baptist church have the wall up and expect to raise the frame this week.

Mrs. Julia A. Gerberich, of Centre county, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Sophia Hazzard, who is said to be seriously ill.

Too much rain of late for the corn to do as well as it would with a less amount. But none too much for oats and grass.

Elder Funk will preach at Pine Grove July 4th at 4 P. M., and on Sunday at 10 A. M. He will not be with us in August as he will be at an association at that time.

We were glad to see our old neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Frew, back in the valley the past week. We were also glad to learn that they are well pleased with their new home.

It seems strange that there are three sets of blasting tools that can't be found in so small a locality as this end of the valley, and yet it is true. What bothers us most is that one set belongs to your correspondent and he needs them so badly that he has to borrow. The possessors of them would confer a special favor and receive our earnest thanks if they would return them.

Our best young carpenter, E. B. Greenland, took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Anna M. Taylor, of near Eagle Foundry. They were married at the home of the bride by Elder Funk on last Thursday. On Friday evening a reception was held at the groom's father's and a serenade was given by the Calvin band. A jolly time is reported. They are a worthy young couple and our best wishes go with them.

### Huntingdon Teachers Elected.

The following teachers of the public schools of Huntingdon were elected on Monday evening of last week:

| | | salary. |
|---|---|---|
| No. | 12, Mr. J. B. Boring | $45 |
| " | 11, Mr. C. S. Whittaker | 42 |
| " | 10, Mrs. Mary C. Clouser | 40 |
| " | 9, Miss Gertrude Letterman | 35 |
| " | 8, Miss Mertie Forbes | 35 |
| " | 7, Mr. H. M. Hosterman | 35 |
| " | 6, Miss Elsie Black | 35 |
| " | 5, Miss Flora Dopp | 35 |
| " | 4, Miss Kate Willoughby | 35 |
| " | 3, Miss Margaret Baldwin | 35 |
| " | 2, Miss Lizzie Heffner | 37 |
| " | 1, Miss Lucy Bowers | 35 |
| | FOURTH WARD. | |
| " | 8, Mr. J. G. Dell | 55 |
| " | 7, Miss Annie Campbell | 45 |
| " | 6, Mr. Samuel Steel | 40 |
| " | 5, Miss Minnie McKibben | 35 |
| " | 4, Miss Emma Hood | 35 |
| " | 3, Miss Sallie Livingston | 35 |
| " | 2, Miss Maggie Yocum | 35 |
| " | 1, Miss Minnie Taylor | 35 |
| | HIGH SCHOOL. | |
| Principal, Mr. J. H. Weber | | 70 |
| 1st Asst., Mr. P. W. M. Pressel | | 60 |
| 2nd Asst., Miss Alice Summers | | 50 |
| 3rd Asst., Miss Lulu Lane | | 50 |

The above were all members of the staff of teachers last year with the exception of Messrs. Steel and Whittaker and Misses Bowers and Hood.

### He Swindles Pensioners.

Deputy United States Marshal C. C. Hollon, of Towanda, is sending out circulars in which he offers a reward for Charles Holmes, who has several aliases, and who is a swindler. He operates by impersonating himself as a government officer. The marshal states in the circular: "Homes is a man about 60 or 65 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighs 165 pounds, sandy complexion, sandy gray hair and beard, blue eyes, slightly bald, wears a mustache and chin whiskers and a few week's growth of beard on face, black clothes, tan shoes, brown soft hat, may have on a G. A. R. pin, wears a watch charm with figure of a tree on one side. He generally works in the country, goes to a house, claims to be a government agent and very wealthy, and that he is looking up pension claims and raising them up to where they ought to be; he engages board at $1 per day, gets what money he can from a pensioner and skips.

### Disease of Cattle.

Secretary of Agriculture Edge will ask the next Legislature to pass an important bill in relation to the care of cattle and also to appropriate $100,000 or more for the extermination of all diseased animals from the State. Attaches of the department are working on the matter now, securing statistics from other States to be submitted to the Legislature along with the request for the enactment of such legislation. On account of the rapid spread of tuberculosia, Secretary Edge thinks every precaution should be taken to prevent the disease. He is anxious for a liberal allowance to be used in the investigation of suspicious cases and to make proper experiments.

### McKinley's Grand March.

We have just received a copy of "McKinley's Grand March," composed hy M. R. Rishell. This celebrated March is now being played by all prominent Bands in all parts of the country. The title page contains a correct picture of McKinley. Price 40 cents per copy. All readers of our paper will receive a copy at halt price by sending 20 cents in silver or postage stamps to The Union Mutual Music Co., 265 Sixth Avenue, New York.

### A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison, of Worthington, Ind., *Sun*, writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for Constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2625 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Prices 50 cents and $1.00. Get a bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

### DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

#### Reduced Rates to Chicago via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Democratic National Convention to be held at Chicago, Ill., July 7, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell on July 3, 4, 5 and 6 excursion tickets to Chicago and return at *a single fare for the round trip.*

These tickets will be good for return passage until July 12, inclusive.

For specific rates, sleeping-car accommodations, and time tables apply to nearest ticket agents.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

### Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

That the public has come to recognize the fact that the best and most convenient method of pleasure travel is to participate in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally-conducted tours, is evidenced by their increased popularity with each succeeding year and the number of inquiries in regard to them.

Under this system the lowest rates are obtained, both for transportation and hotel accommodation, and none but the best hotels are used. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon accompany each tour to look after the comfort of the passenger.

The following tours have been arranged for the season of 1896:—

To the north (including Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain aad George, Saratoga, and a daylight ride down through the Highlands of the Hudson), July 21 and August 18. Rate, $100 for the round trip from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, covering all expenses of a two weeks' trip.

To Yellowstone Park, covering a period of seventeen days, on a special train of Pullman sleeping, compartment, and observation cars and dining car, August 27. Rate, $200 from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Two tours to Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Richmond, and Washington will be run in the early Autumn.

## NOTICE.

The Treasurer of Huntingdon county or his deputy will attend at the time and places specified in the following list for the purpose of collecting State, County and Dog taxes for the year 1896:

Monday, July 27, Rockhill and part of Cromwell township at Rockhill from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Tuesday, July 28, Tell township at Richvale, forenoon; Nossville, afternoon until 5 P. M.
Wednesday, July 29, Dublin township, Neelyton, forenoon 7 to 8 o'clock; Decorum, forenoon, 10 to 12 o'clock; Shade Gap, afternoon, 2 to 5 o'clock.
Wednesday evening, July 29, and Thursday, July 30, until 4 P. M., Orbisouia and part of Cromwell township at Orbisonia.
Friday, July 31, Springfield township at Meadow Gap forenoon from 9 to 12 o'clock.
Friday, July, 31 Three Springs and part of Clay township at Three Springs, afternoon and evening.
Saturday, Aug. 1, Saltillo and part of Clay township at Saltillo from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 4, Hopewell township at Beaver Station, from 9 A. M. to 10.30 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 4, Lincoln township at Entriken from 1 P. M. until 5 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 5, Penn township at Grafton from 9 A. M, until 10.30 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 5, Walker township at McConnellstown from 1 P. M. until 5 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 6, Coalmont borough at Coalmont from 10 A. M. to 11.30 A. M.; Dudley borough and part of Carbon township at Dudley from 1 P. M. until 5 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 7, Robertsdale and part of Carbon township at Robertsdale from 8 A. M. until 11 A. M. Broad Top city and part of Carbon township at Broad Top City from 2 P. M. until 6 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 8, Tod township at D. A. Griffith's from 9 a. m. until 2 p. m.
Tuesday, Aug. 11, West township at Wilsontown, forenoon; Barre township at Saulsburg from 2 p. m. until 5 p. m.
Wednesday, Aug. 12, Jackson township at Greenwood Furnace from 7.30 a. m. until 9 a. m.; McAlevy's Fort from 10 a. m. until evening.
Thursday, Aug. 13, Miller township at Cornpropst's Mills from 9 a. m. until 11 a. m.; Oneida township at Donation from 2 p. m. until 3 p. m.
Friday, Aug. 14, Spruce Creek township and part of Morris township at Spruce Creek from 7 a. m. until 12 noon; Birmingham and part of Warriorsmark township at Birmingham afternoon until evening.
Monday, Aug. 17, part of Union township at Jas. C. Wright's from 2 p. m. until 5 p. m.
Tuesday, Aug. 18, Cassville and Cass township at Cassville.
Wednesday, Aug. 19, Brady township at Mill Creek from 12.30 p. m. until 6 p. m.
Thursday, Aug. 20, Marklesburg and part of Penn and Lincoln townships at Marklesburg station from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.
Friday, Aug. 21, part of Morris township at Waterstreet forenoon; Alexandria and Porter township at Alexandria, afternoon until 6 o'clock.
Saturday, Aug. 22, Juniata township at Treasurer's office.
Monday, Aug, 24, Smithfield township at Treasurer's office.
Tuesday, Aug. 25, Franklin township at Franklinville from 8 a. m. until 12 noon.
Tuesday evening, Aug. 25, and Wednesday, Aug. 26, Warriorsmark township at Warriorsmark.
Thursday, Aug. 27, Logan township at Petersburg.
Friday, Aug. 28, Mount Union and part of Shirley township at Mount Union from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.
Saturday, Aug. 29, Shirleysburg and part of Shirley township at Shirleysburg from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m.
Tuesday, Sept. 1, Mapleton and part of Union township at Mapleton from 9 a. m. until 7 p. m.
Wednesday, Sept. 2, Henderson township at Union Church from 9 a. m. until 11 a. m.
Thursday, Sept. 3, Huntingdon 1st ward at Treasurer's office.
Friday, Sept. 4, Huntingdon 2d ward at Treasurer's office.
Saturday, Sept. 5, Huntingdon 3d Ward at Treasurer's office.
Monday, Sept 7, Huntingdon 4th ward, at Treasurer's office.

All taxable persons who pay their taxes to the Treasurer on or before September 15, 1896, will be allowed a reduction of 5 per cent.

The taxes levied for the year 1896 are based on 10 mills tax for current expenses of county, and 4 mills tax for payment of county debt; total, 14 mills.

GEO. M. GREEN,
County Treasurer.

Huntingdon, Pa., June 22, 1896.

FOR SALE.—One Winchester rifle, 38 calibre, 30-inch octagon barrel, set trigger, good as new, at a bargain. For information call at this office. 4-1-3t.

### The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial Bottle Free at B. O'Connor & Sons, Mapleton and Mill Creek.


## J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn,a.

The place to buy Seasonable Goods at the right prices.

**Sraw Goods**

A special feature in our line is the elegant selection in the leading shapes and newest braids, exceptionally light weights viz: Yeddo, Sennits, Milans, Mackinaws and Manillas.

**Ladies' Shirt Waists**

We are adding a line of these goods in Dimities, Lawns, and in all the latest effects.

**Dry Goods**

We call your attention to our line of Serpentine Crepe, one of the most popular and satisfactory goods for mid-summer on the market, a full line of Challies, Lawns, Dimities, Satines, and Tassar Silk Prints, etc.

We are after your trade, and if a price and an up-to-date line of goods can interest you, we are bound to sell you.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

## Undoubtedly

the choicest, best selected, and most moderate priced assortment of

**Dry Goods**

are those found on our counters to-day. Particularly attractive are the new cotton goods, such as Dimities, Lawns, Dotted Swiss, India Linen, Satteens, Crepons, Seersuckers and Ginghams; also the nicest line of Prints we have ever had.

**Wall Paper**

We have a very large line of handsome patterns (no old stock. Prices are very low. We want you to see this line before purchasing elsewhere.

**Brushes**

Yes, you are going to clean house and will want scrub and wall brushes. We have an excellent assortment; also good white stone lime.

**Groceries**

Hungry? Want something to eat? We are headquarters for groceries. Our white fish are nice and fat. New goods arriving almost every day. We endeavor to please our customers. We ask for a share of your trade.

**J. O. HEATON,**
Cassville, - - Penn'a.

## WM. REED & SON.

—HAVE RECEIVED A NEW LOT OF—

**Wash Dress Goods,**

worth 12½ and 15 cents that they are sellin gat 9 and 10 cents. They are beautiful. All our

**Silk Shirt Waists,**

$2.75, reduced to $1.75; $5.00, reduced to $3.50, All new, this year's goods.

## WM. REED & SON,

Huntingdon, Pa.

## HAZLETT BROS.,

**Kings of Low Prices in Clothing.**

Spring may be a little backward in coming forward, but we have purchased our stock of

**Spring and Summer Suitings**

and Furnishing Goods notwithstanding. The goods are all on display and their character and general appearance speak for themselves, showing that we never deviate from our method of giving customers the very best, first, last and all the time.

**These Prices tell the Cost:**

**MEN'S,** We can fit almost any form and satisfy the closest buyer. $3 to $20

**BLOUSE,** Ages 3 to 10 years, $1 to $4

**JUNIOR,** Ages 3 to 7 years, $1 to $5

**REEFER,** Ages 3 to 8 years, $1.50 to $6.00

**CHILDREN'S,** Ages 5 to 15 years, $1 to $7.50

**BOYS',** Ages 14 to 19 years, $3 to $12

**Our Derby and Soft Hats, in all Shades, Cannot Be Surpassed.**

## HAZLETT BROS.,

**Penn St., Huntingdon.**


### Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

### TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

# The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 1, 1896.


## LOCAL NOTES.

—Picnic next Saturday.

—1896 is on the home stretch.

—Look up Wm. Reed & Son's ad in this issue.

—Six prisoners are confined in the county jail.

—W. A. McCarl and son, of Altoona, were Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—Mrs. James Thompson, of this place, spent Sunday with Mill Creek friends.

—The Keystone Sand Company shipped their first car load of sand on Monday.

—Mrs. Ada Gathers, of Altoona, is visiting parents and friends in Mapleton.

—Arthur F. Parker, employed at the Juniata shops, is home on a brief vacation.

—Miss Emma Hooper, of Huntingdon, is visiting among friends and relatives in Mapleton.

—Blair county's contribution to the penitentiary this month consists of seven criminals.

—Mrs. James D. Sloan is enjoying a week's visit at the home of her parents in Porter township.

—Pensions have been granted William Hardy, Mill Creek, and Abbey E. Taylor, Shirleysburg.

—Frank Burley and family, of Kipple, Blair county, are visiting friends and relatives in Mapleton.

—Ladies desiring Imperial corset waists can get them by leaving their orders at Miss Kate Cowher's.

—M. L. Rex and wife left this morning to attend the commencement exercises of Millersville state normal school.

—The railroad company last week put iron stringers under the fourth track where it covers Scrub run at this place.

—T. B. Kelley, who has been employed in Somerset county for several months past, is on a visit to his family in this place.

—Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds, croup and whooping cough. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—John A. Lemon, of Hollidaysburg, who was stabbed with a penknife by a companion about two weeks ago, is said to be recovering.

—"No paper next week," is the announcement of most of the Juniata valley papers. THE ITEM will make its regular weekly appearance.

—The expenses of Blair County's Semi-Centennial celebration are found to considerably exceed the subscriptions to the fund raised for that purpose.

—The commission to run the disputed boundary line between Huntingdon and Mifflin counties has been called to meet at Lewistown July 1st for organization.

—Daniel F. Cramer, a well-known railroad man, died at his home in Mifflintown on Friday last, aged about 73 years. A wife and four children survive him.

—Samuel B. Peters, of Barree township, has made an assignment of all his property, real and personal, including a general store at Saulsburg, to E. H. Crownover.

—The berry crop this season promises to be an unusually large one. In Harrisburg raspberries are selling at five cents per quart and Pittsburg at a dollar a crate.

—Rev. Henry Treverton attended an Epworth League convention at Bellville last week and was much pleased with the hospitality of the people of that neighborhood.

—A reunion of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be held in Somerset on September 17, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam.

—Workmen on the Perry County road during the past week killed twenty-eight copperheads between New Bloomfield and Montebello park, finding them under the ends of the ties.

—Next Saturday, July 4th, a basket picnic will be held in the Igo grove, north of town, to which all well-disposed persons are invited. The grove is being nicely cleaned up and it is a pleasant place to spend a day.

—We are authorized to say that a new game will be played at the picnic in the Igo grove next Saturday. Lay aside your daily cares for this occasion and be young again. The g-l-o-rious Fourth comes but once a year.

—Mrs. L. M. Speer has been commissioned as Grand Master's Deputy of the Daughters of Rebekah for Huntingdon county. She is eminently qualified for the position and we congratulate her on her appointment.

—We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from E. Guy Rex, a member of the graduating class at the Millersville state normal school, to attend the commencement exercises of that institution, to be held to-morrow.

—W. M. Phillips and wife, of Alexandria, have been guests of Samuel Hatfield and wife during the past week. Mrs. Phillips was taken seriously ill last Thursday but at this writing her condition is somewhat improved.

—The trial of James Farrell, charged with being a party to the murder of Henry Bonnecka, of Altoona, last April, was concluded at Hollidaysburg last Saturday. The jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree.

—A new house belonging to John Wimer and located in Portstown, a suburb of Huntingdon, was totally destroyed by fire early Saturday morning. Loss $300; partly covered by insurance. The origin of the blaze is not known.

—The Huntingdon school board at its meeting on Monday evening of last week reduced the school term from nine months to eight and a half months, also reduced the salaries of a number of the teachers. The lopping off will result in saving about $1200 for the term.

—The "borough dads" on Monday evening decided to improve that portion of Callowhill street from the Campbell's creek bridge to the junction of Main street. Much money has been spent on that street but it is the intention to do work of a permanent character this time.

—Avery E. Wingert, of Franklin county, lectured in the M. E. church at this place last Thursday evening, his theme being "From Contest to Conquest." Mr. Wingert is a pleasant talker. His descriptions are vivid and in his lecture he recited some poems with good effect.

—Hollidaysburg will erect a monument to Colonel William G. Murray, of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, the first Pennsylvania Colonel killed in battle in the civil war. His cap, with the hole made by the bullet which carried the regimental numbers into his skull, is still preserved.

—A few evenings ago the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Greisman, of DuBois, got hold of a bottle of carbolic acid instead of cough medicine, and drank it. The child is now dead. This is only another illustration of the carelessness of people in allowing deadly poisons to be within reach of children.

—Lowry McQuown, of Indiana, died on June 23 from a peculiar cause. He had been ill for some time, and his wife, who weighs 240 pounds, in assisting him out of bed, accidentally fell upon him, breaking his right leg and otherwise injuring him. He only lived a few days, when death came to his relief.

—Mrs. Nancy Hoffman, nee Cook, died suddenly at her home in Tod township on Thursday, the 20th inst., at the age of 90 years, 9 months and 21 days. Deceased is survived by her husband, two sons and one daughter. She had been a consistent member of the Trough Creek M. E. church for 64 years.

—S. S. Taylor who, a few months ago moved his family to McKees Rocks, has removed to Mapleton. They returned Monday evening. Mr. Taylor has too long found a congenial home in this paradise of the mundane sphere to easily break the ties which bound him. His former neighbors cordially welcome him on his return.

—Philip Garner, father of county commissioner James H. Garner, died at his residence near Entriken, this county, on Friday night last, after a protracted illness. Deceased was in the 89th year of his age and was a consistent member of the Lutheran church. He is survived by his wife and eight children —five sons and three daughters.

—Two young ladies living near Cassville a few days ago started to visit friends in Mapleton. When they left home they had a large plump chicken, designed as a present for their host, in the carriage. Crossing Sidling Hill they passed a preacher. When they reached Mapleton they discovered that the chicken was not in the carriage. Now the ladies are in a quandary to know what became of the fowl. They are too charitable to believe that the preacher stole it but cannot account for its disappearance.

—At a meeting of the school board of this borough held last week I. B. Whitehead, of Mifflin county, was elected principal and A. M. Smith, of Cass township, teacher of No. 3 school for the ensuing term. There were a number of applicants for the principalship but Mr. Whitehead was the most highly endorsed. No action was taken in regard to Nos. 1 and 2 schools.

—The state superintendent of public instruction on Monday heard the contest between Profs. Silverthorn and Rudy for the superintendency of the schools of Huntingdon county. J. G. Hicks, of Mapleton, R. P. Smith, of Cass, and Dr. A. J. Hamilton, of Cassville, were the parties from this vicinity summoned to appear at the hearing. No decision has been given up to this writing.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company announces that on and after Thursday, June 25th., all trains will stop at Cresson. The Pennsylvania Limited will stop only when there are passengers to get on or off at that point. The Mountain House will be open from that date. Commencing the same day, observation cars will be attached to the Pacific Express for the trip over the mountains.

—Twenty-two criminals, accused of various crimes and misdemeanors, plead guilty in the Blair county Court last week in preference to standing trial. These submissions are the result of a new rule made by Judge Martin Bell to punish lightly offenders who confess, and severely those who stand trial and swear falsely in bogus defenses. The new rule promises to save the taxpayers thousands of dollars.

—The Supreme Court has decided the case taken from Lycoming county that county commissioners are not entitled to mileage for traveling to and from their home and the county seat. As the court expressed it, if they live so far from the county seat that it is expensive for them to make the trips between that place and their home, that is a matter for them to consider before they decide to become commissioners.

—Mrs. Rhodie Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhœa set in. She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial but got no relief. She then sent to me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhœa but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy. —Mrs. Mary Sibley, Sidney, Mich. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

### Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by M. W. Isenberg, clerk of the Orphans' court during the past week:

Dallas Walls and Margaret Copenhaver, Shirley township.

George W. Stuby, Puttstown, and Annie Adolphson, Carbon township.

Harry Boate, Altoona, and Minnie B. Hefright, Huntingdon.

C. Herbert Miller and Mary H. Dorris, Huntingdon.

E. B. Greenland, Union township, and Annie Mary Taylor, Tod township.

William Latherow, Altoona, and Kate Hoffman, Huntingdon.

Clarence P. Greene, Springfield township, and Rilla E. Hess, Huntingdon.

Frank M. Greenleaf, Huntingdon, and Elizabeth T. Kurtz, Walker township.

Grant Lyons, Williamsburg, and Maggie Grace Weller, Marklesburg.

Thomas Couts and Rebecca McCrum Huntingdon.

### Trotter---Weston.

Altoona *Tribune* of last Thursday: "Last evening at the residence of J. W. Weston, 804 Sixth Street, Rev. M. W. Hamma, D. D., united in marriage Mr. Lawrence Trotter and Miss Ollie E. Weston. The ceremony was performed at 9 o'clock in the presence of the immediate friends and relatives, after which a wedding supper was served. The groom is employed as a plumber by Mr. H. F. Myers. They will go to housekeeping in a home already prepared at Twelfth avenue and Sixteenth street.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

### The Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursions to the Seashore.

$10 FOR TWELVE DAYS.

No other Summer outing appeals so strongly to the people of Western Pennsylvania as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's popular excursions to the seacoast of New Jersey. For years they have been looked forward to as the holiday event of each summer, and every season has seen them grow more popular. The reason of the great favor in which they are held is easy to see. The rate of $10 for the round trip is phenomenally low, considering the distance and the high character of the service; the limit of twelve days just fits the time set apart for the average vacation, and the dates of the excursions are most conveniently adjusted. There is also the widest field for choice in the selection of the resorts. Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City are the choicest of the Atlantic coast resorts, and any of them may be visited under these arrangements.

The dates of the excursions are July 9 and 23, August 6 and 20. A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on each of the abovementioned dates at 8.55 A. M., arriving at Altoona 12.30 p. m., where stop for dinner will be made, and reaching Philadelphia 7.20 p. m. Special train will leave Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, at 7.30 p. m., via Delaware River Bridge route, for Atlantic City, arriving at that point about 9.00 p. m., making the run from Pittsburg to the seashore in twelve hours. Passengers may spend the night in the city, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf the following day.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below:—

| | Rate. | Train leaves. |
|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | $10.00 | 8.55 A. M. |
| East Liberty | 10.00 | 9.05 " |
| Braddock | 10.00 | 9.18 " |
| Irwin | 10.00 | 9.38 " |
| Jeannette | 10.00 | 9.50 " |
| Uniontown | 10.00 | 6.58 " |
| Connellsville | 10.00 | 7.32 " |
| Mt. Pleasant | 10.00 | 7.10 " |
| Scottdale | 10.00 | 7.54 " |
| Greensburg | 10.00 | 10.00 " |
| Latrobe | 10.00 | 10.15 " |
| Tarentum | 10.00 | 7.32 " |
| Natrona | 10.00 | 7.37 " |
| Butler | 10.00 | 6.25 " |
| Freeport | 10.00 | 7.49 " |
| Leechburg | 10.00 | 8.04 " |
| Paulton | 10.00 | 8.21 " |
| Saltsburg | 10.00 | 8.51 " |
| Indiana | 10.00 | 8.50 " |
| Blairsville | 10.00 | 9.22 " |
| Blairsville Intersection | 10.00 | 10.37 " |
| Johnstown | 9.25 | 11.10 " |
| Cresson | 8.50 | 11.55 " |
| Martinsburg | 8.00 | 10.25 " |
| Hollidaysburg | 8.00 | 11.08 " |
| Altoona (stop for dinner) | 8.00 | 12.50 P. M. |
| Bellwood | 8.00 | 1.02 " |
| Bellefonte | 7.25 | 10.09 " |
| Clearfield | 8.90 | 9.31 A. M. |
| Philipsburg | 8.35 | 10.14 " |
| Osceola | 8.25 | 10.23 " |
| Tyrone | 7.65 | 1.13 P. M. |
| Huntingdon | 7.10 | 1.45 " |
| Bedford | 8.50 | 9.30 A. M. |
| Mount Union | 6.75 | 2.04 P. M. |
| Lewistown Junction | 6.00 | 2.43 " |
| Mifflin | 5.65 | 3.00 " |
| Newport | 5.00 | 3.34 " |
| Duncannon | 4.60 | 3.54 " |
| Philadelphia | Arrive | 7.20 " |

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains, apply to ticket agents, or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg.

### Jerry Eyer Heard From.

A short letter from Jerry Eyer, addressed to his nephew, Horace C. *Mears* was received yesterday. It reads:

June 20, 1896.

HORACE—*My* Dear Nephew: I am alive as yet. Had a terrible experience.

Ask the prayers of the C. E. society in my behalf, that deliverence may come and I be permitted to reach my destination in peace. Your uncle J. E.

Since the above was written, and while it was on its way to Tyrone, a telegram was received stating that *Mr.* Eyer arrived at the home of his daughter at Washington. A letter was written at the same time. It will probably arrive in a day or two. Nothing further is known now of what happened to *Mr.* Eyer. The note from him it will be noticed did not name the place at which it was written. Whether he did not know where he was, or whether he was in the hands of villians who believed he had money and were trying to force him to tell where it was, is only a question of surmise to his friends here. It is known here that he did not have much money on his person when he left Tyrone nearly three weeks ago.—Tyrone *Herald.*

### Many Men Will Be Idle.

A dispatch from Pittsburg, dated yesterday, says: "Annual suspension time is at hand in the iron, steel and glass industries of the country, and for the next few weeks many thousands of men will be idle. The 1896-97 wage scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers will go into effect at midnight to-night. Several manufacturers in the Pittsburg district have signified their intention of operating under the new scale, subject to conference changes. Notwithstanding the fact that the iron and sheet stee workers' scale was signed last night, many of the mills will close temporarily for necessary repairs. Should the tin mills close to-night, as is expected, about 8,000 men in that department will be in idleness until a wage settlement is reached. With few exceptions all "fires" in the glass factories throughout the country will be extinguished to-day. The shutdown will extend two months or more and will affect many thousands of workers. The workers' wage conventions begin next week."


We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

**Prepared To Accommodate You**

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

**Rock and White Oak Ties**

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

# NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

## They Hold Their State Convention at Saratoga.

## STRONGLY FAVOR BIMETALLISM.

**Money Plank Unanimously Adopted---Under Existing Conditions the Gold Standard Must Be Maintained, It Says ---Appeal Made to the Democracy of the South Not to Disrupt the Party.**

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 25.—The State Democratic Convention, called to elect delegates to the National Convention in Chicago, met yesterday and adopted a platform against the free coinage of silver. It chose as delegates-at-large Senators David B. Hill Edward Murphy, Jr., Roswell P. Flower and Frederic R. Coudert. The Shepard delegates from Brooklyn were not seated. No Presidential electors were nominated.

The convention was held in the beautiful and airy hall of this delightful village, and began work at noon. After a preliminary session of an hour's duration there was a recess until 3 o'clock, followed by another hour's work, and at 4 o'clock the convention adjourned. In another hour the 450 delegates from the sixty counties in the State were homeward bound.

The convention hall was adorned with bunting and sweet-scented posies, and above the platform were the familiar portraits of

SENATOR DAVID B. HILL.

President Cleveland, Senator Hill, ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower, and ex-Lieutenant-Governor William F. Sheehan. An inspiriting band touched the sensibilities of the delegates as they and their friends began to arrive just before noon.

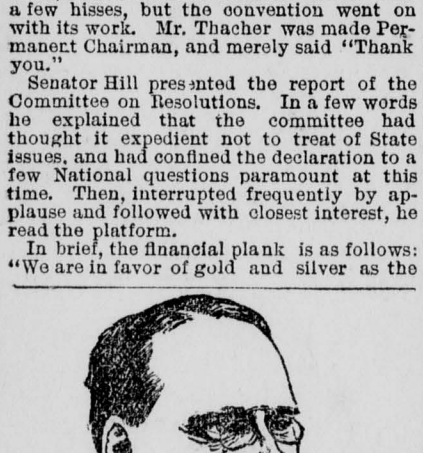
Mr. Whitney, Senator Hill and Mr. Flower were greeted with welcoming cheers as they entered. Applause was given generously to Senator Jacob A. Cantor, of New York, and Assemblyman John B. Stanchfield, of Elmira, rival candidates for the nomination for Governor.

James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the State Committee, called the convention to order soon after noon. Mr. Hinkley announced that John Boyd Thacher, Mayor of Albany, had been selected for Temporary Chairman, and the presiding officer stepped forward to make his address. Mr. Thacher's speech was frequently interrupted by applause. The roll of delegates was called and there were cheers for many familiar names. The applause was loudest and most prolonged when William C. Whitney was announced as in the ranks of the New York City delegation. Mayor Gleason, of Long Island City, was given a greeting, too, when he entered notice of his contest for a seat.

There was a recess for the committees to do their work. When work was resumed the Committee on Credentials reported that the Shepardites of Brooklyn, and the Gleasonites, of Long Island City, should have no place in the convention. There was no discussion and the report was adopted. Then the Brooklyn contestants rose in their seats, as they have done at other State Conventions, and filed out of the hall. There were a few hisses, but the convention went on with its work. Mr. Thacher was made Permanent Chairman, and merely said "Thank you."

Senator Hill presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions. In a few words he explained that the committee had thought it expedient not to treat of State issues, and had confined the declaration to a few National questions paramount at this time. Then, interrupted frequently by applause and followed with closest interest, he read the platform.

In brief, the financial plank is as follows: "We are in favor of gold and silver as the



EX-SECRETARY W. C. WHITNEY.

standard money of the country. We are opposed, as a permanent financial policy, to gold monometallism on the one hand or to silver monometallism on the other. * * *

"We believe that bimetallism, to which the Nation is solemnly pledged, can only be safely secured and permanently maintained through the concurrent action of the leading Nations of the world. * * *

"Until international co-operation for bimetallism can be secured * * * we favor the rigid maintainance of the existing gold standard."

The platform also declares for a tariff for revenue only, endorses the administration of President Cleveland and instructs the delegates to vote as a unit in the National Convention.

When Senator Hill finished reading he moved the adoption of the resolutions. There was just a moment's anxiety lest some of the silver men might raise a discordant voice to mar the unanimity. James Carroll, of Oswego, had threatened to do it. The motion was put. There came in answer a great shout of "aye." "Those opposed" was called, but no one said "no."

When former Governor Flower arose to offer a resolution, urging the Democrats of the South to vote for a platform on which all Eastern Democrats could stand, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

EX-GOVERNOR ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

Congressman Sulzer presented a resolution of sympathy for the Cuban revolutionists, which was adopted after an amendment offered by Mr. Green, of Brooklyn, calling for National interference, had been voted down.

The Committee on Delegates, through its Chairman, James J. Martin, reported the selection of delegates-at-large and alternates as follows: Delegates-at-large—David B. Hill, of Albany County; Roswell P. Flower, of Jefferson County; Edward Murphy, Jr., of Rensselaer County; Frederick R. Coudert, of New York County.

Alternates-at-large—Robert Earl, of Herkimer County; Smith M. Weed, of Clinton County; Jacob A. Cantor, of New York County; William Purcell, of Erie County.

As Senator Murphy will not be able to go to Chicago on account of ill health, Senator Cantor, his alternate, will take his place. The convention, on motion of Colonel John R. Fellows, expressed regret for Senator Murphy's long illness and extended congratulations on his convalescence.

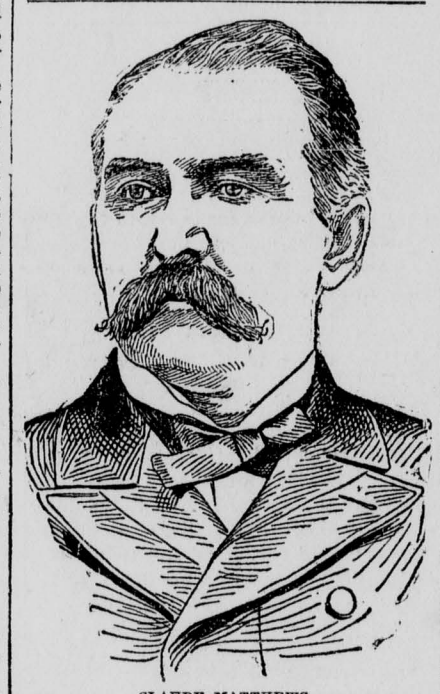
As there was no more business before the convention it adjourned without having had a voting roll call and having heard but one speech.

## SILVER WINS INDIANA.

**The Democratic State Convention Declares for 16 to 1.**

The Indiana Democratic Convention met in Convention Hall at Indianapolis. It was the largest political meeting in the State in recent years, and comprised 1745 delegates. At least seventy-five per cent. of these represented the ultra free silver wing of the party.

Robert C. Bell, of Allen County, was unanimously chosen President of the convention. State Chairman Sterling R. Holt called the convention to order. Every county reported a full representation.



CLAUDE MATTHEWS.

(Indorsed by Indiana Democrats for the Presidential nomination.)

Delegates-at-large elected are Daniel W. Voorhees and David Turpie, United States Senators, and James D. McCabe, of Williamsport.

Chairman Bell made a long speech in favor of free silver, and he was loudly applauded. When he concluded the Committee on Resolutions reported the platform, of which the following is the money plank:

"We reaffirm our adherence to and faith in the Democratic doctrine of bimetallism, and therefore we demand the immediate restoration of bimetallism by the free and unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold as primary money, at the ratio of 16 to 1, without awaiting the co-operation of Great Britain or any foreign Power, all such coinage to be full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private."

Benjamin F. Shively, of St. Joseph, was then nominated for Governor, and John G. Lawlor for Lieutenant-Governor. Governor Matthews was indorsed for President.

## OHIO FOR SILVER ALONE.

**The Democratic State Platform Confined to That Issue.**

The Democrats of Ohio held their State Convention at Columbus and went on record for the free and independent coinage of silver and against any Ohio man for President.

The intensity of the Democratic feeling for silver is shown in the fact that the party would not even indorse a personal liberty platform or any of the other planks the party has been indorsing for the last dozen years. The platform is simply for free and independent silver coinage, neither more nor less.

The Committee on Permanent Organization presented its report, which was adopted without amendment and a committee sent to escort the Chairman, General A. J. Warner to the hall. The overwhelming vote by which the report of the Committee on Rules was adopted showed that any opposition from the gold delegates would be futile.

**The Milwaukee (Wis.) City Council has passed a four-cent street car fare ordinance.**

# COAL MINERS ENTOMBED.

## Scores Buried in a Shaft at Pittston, Penn.

## THE ROOF CAVES IN ON ALL.

**A Working Party in the Twin Shaft Caught by the Fall of an Enormous Mass of Rock---Cave-In, Followed by Explosions Like an Earthquake---Rescuers at Work---Only Three Survivors.**

PITTSTON, Penn., June 29.—The most disastrous mining accident which has occurred in the State of Pennsylvania since the Avondale horror in 1869, when two hundred miners' lives were lost, cast this town into profound sorrow and made Sunday a time for uncontrolled woe. At least seventy-nine men were buried alive in the lowest division of the Twin Shaft mine of the Newton Coal Company—a mine which has given employment to miners for thirty years.

The nature of the accident seems to preclude any possibility that any of the unfortunates are still alive. They have been buried under thousands of tons of rock nearly twelve hundred feet below the surface. Hundreds of men are at work endeavoring to get within reach of their former comrades. Scores of women are bewailing the loss of their husbands, and brothers and sons. Thousands are crowding the streets and watching every movement of the rescurers, who are working with the sense of duty, but without hope.

Two men and a boy escaped alive. All of the dead are hundreds of feet below the surface of the earth, and it may be weeks before their bodies are recovered. More than fifty of the unfortunate men were English-speaking miners; the others were foreigners, principally Huns and Poles. Among the dead are the Acting Mayor, two city Councilmen, a constable and several foremen of the Newton Coal Company.

For some time it had been known that the mine was "working." That is, the roof was crushing in, or "creeping." At about 8 o'clock p. m. Superintendent Lang entered the mine with a big force of men. The intention was to strengthen the supports of the roof by erecting props along the gangway. Most of the men were engaged in cutting and setting the timbers. The work was very dangerous, for the reason that the men were compelled to go to the place where the crushing was going on to set the props in place.

What took place during the night will never be known unless some of the entombed men are recovered alive. It is known, however, that the men realized their danger, for several times during the night they were frightened by the terrible noise of the mine working. The roof sank slowly with a frightful crackling. There was great danger, too, from the gas, which accumulates rapidly in cases of this kind when crevices are opened in the mine.

The work progressed until 3 o'clock in the morning. Then three terrible explosions occurred in quick succession. The shock was heard for miles around the shaft, people being awakened from their sleep by the noise and the rattle of crockery in the houses. The shocks resembled those of an earthquake. Presently an alarm of fire was sent in from the box nearest the ill-fated mine, and all of the companies in the city responded. There was no need of their services, however. The mine apparently was not on fire, but was filling up with the gases which so rapidly accumulate after gas explosions in the mines.

Three persons came out of the shaft alive after the explosion occurred. They are John Riker, Jacob Adams and Frank Sheridan, the latter being a boy. They were not so far in the mine as the others, else they could not have come out. The air was filled with dirt and dust and almost suffocated them. All along the main gangway leading to the foot of the shaft timbers had been thrown down, blocking the way. They managed to crawl over these, and, frightened and exhausted, they made their way to the foot of the shaft, and were drawn up to the surface to tell their story to the engineer, the only person who was around the place when they came up.

As soon as the story of the survivors was told the fire alarm was rung and the whole town turned out. The people of West Pittston, although across the river from the shaft, were awakened by the concussion and were also soon on the scene.

The scene around the mine was distressing. Fully 6000 persons gathered there, the women crying and sobbing at times, again hopeful and trying to console their more distressed friends. Many of the poor creatures who have husbands, sons and brothers entombed have remained in one spot since they first reached the scene, refusing all comfort.

The first rescuing party went down the mine about 4.30, but was unable to do anything. The slope was found to be choked with a solid fall of rock to a point 600 feet from its foot, and a number of small falls from that spot to the head of the slope. It was decided at a conference of the mine officials that the men had been caught in the lower part of the slope and in the No. 6 vein, and that there was little chance of finding them alive. It was though also that it would be impossible to reach them in less than a week.

## SIX DROWNED IN THE LAKE.

**A Sudden Squall Upsets a Yacht and a Party of Nine.**

Six persons were drowned on Snawano Lake, near Oconto, Wis., during a gale. A party, consisting of O. A. Risum and wife, Louis Gokey, wife and child, of Pulcauer; Miss Emma Garbrecht, of Shawano, and Miss Margaret Crowe, of St. Naziens, started from Cecil in Mr. Risum's yacht for a few days' outing on the north shore of the lake. When about three miles from shore the boat was capsized by a sudden squall and the party thrown into the water. Mr. Risum and Mr. Drackrey clung to the bottom of the boat for nearly five hours, the latter holding the Gokey child in his arms. All three were finally rescued.

**A Sergeant Killed by a Private.**

Private Weaver, of Company C, United States Army, Fort Niobrara, Neb., shot Sergeant Livingston, of Company D, without the least provocation and instantly killed him. Weaver, in turn, was shot by a guard, and soon died from his wounds. The affair occurred on the parade ground and caused the greatest excitement. Weaver was apparently under the influence of liquor. He was instructed to give up his weapon, but he refused, and began to fire promiscuously. The sentinel then fired and the bullet struck the magazine of Weaver's gun, exploding it and inflicting an ugly wound in his groin, from which he died soon afterward.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

### Washington Items.

Administration officials are determined that the South American Republic of Colombia shall apologize for an outrage committed upon the American schooner George R. Whitford by Colombian officials.

Ramon O. Williams, formerly Consul-General at Havana, Cuba, concluded the settlement of his accounts at the State Department, and left for his home in Brooklyn.

The diplomatic representatives of Japan and the Argentine Republic were formally received by the President and duly recognized in their official capacity. Both ceremonies of presentation occurred in the blue room of the White House, and the introduction in each case was made by Secretary Olney. Mr. Martin Garcia Morou, the Argentine Minister, was received at 11 o'clock. Mr. Tora Hoshi and his First Secretary, Mr. Weisheiro Matsul, had their audience an hour later.

The Navy Department has issued advertisements calling for proposals for constructing three battleships of about 11,000 tons displacement. The bids are required to be submitted by September 14. The features of the new ships have been made public already.

In the Holt will case, which had been on trial in Washington for several weeks, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the caveators, the effect of which is to set the alleged will aside, or, in the words of the decision of the jury, as substantially a declaration that the paper presented for probate is not a true statement.

Ramon O. Williams, ex-United States Consul-General to Havana, Cuba, called at the State Department to close up his connection with the Government and settle his accounts.

Postmaster-General Wilson has issued a statement showing that the receipt of the thirty largest postoffices for the month of May, 1896, were $2,663,521, a net increase over May, 1895, $27,118. New York is first in amount of receipts, Chicago second, and Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Brooklyn following in order.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, presented a request from his Government that Mr. Olney would use his good offices to bring about a friendly settlement of the trouble over the arrest of Harrison, the British surveyor, by Venezuelan police.

Irwin Ford, the colored murderer of Elsie Kreglo, a sixteen-year-old white girl, was hanged at Washington. The murder was committed on May 4. Ford was arrested on May 7, was indicted on May 11, tried and convicted on May 18 and sentenced on May 27.

The President has appointed Bowen J. Allison, of Illinois, a consular clerk of the United States. This is a life position.

Hoshi Toru, the new Japanese Minister, arrived in Washington.

The British Government decided to ask Secretary Olney to use his good offices with Venezuela to secure the release of Mr. Harrison.

Secretary Olney held a conference with the Spanish Minister, Dupuy De Lome, the result of which will be reported to President Cleveland.

The Venezuelan Boundary Commission received another batch of important evidence from the Government at Caracas.

### Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | Per ct. | Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | Per ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore. | 35 | 19 | .648 | Philadel. | 29 | 28 | .509 |
| Cleveland | 33 | 18 | .647 | Pittsburg. | 28 | 27 | .509 |
| Cincinnati | 38 | 22 | .633 | Brooklyn. | 28 | 28 | .500 |
| Boston. | 37 | 21 | .611 | New York | 23 | 32 | .418 |
| W'shing'n | 23 | 24 | .529 | St. Louis. | 15 | 42 | .264 |
| Chicago. | 32 | 29 | .524 | Louisville | 11 | 42 | .208 |

Thomas F. Thornton was shot and killed in New York City by a policeman, after, it is charged, attempting highway robbery.

A cyclone struck West Louisville, Ky., and caused considerable damage. The house of C. L. Clarke was wrecked. Miss Pearl Hicks was instantly killed. Mr. Clarke was severely hurt.

One man was killed and two were injured fatally in a fire at Augusta, Ga. The property destroyed was Miller & Co.'s mill on Twigg street. Loss, $40,000.

The jury in the trial at Philadelphia, Penn., of James B. Gentry, the actor, for the murder on February 17, 1895, of Margaret W. Drysdale, his actress sweetheart, who was known on the stage as Madge Yorke, rendered a verdict of guilty in the first degree.

The Cunard steamship Umbria stranded on the sunken coal barge Andrew Jackson in Gedney Channel, New York Harbor. She was floated at high tide, and proceeded on her voyage East.

The Brooklyn return bicycle path from Coney Island was formally opened by a parade of seven thousand wheelmen, who were reviewed by Mayor Wurster.

Many cotton mills in Fall River, Mass., and other New England towns have agreed to shut down for four weeks this summer.

Milton B. Wells hanged himself in the jail at Elkhart, Ind., where he was confined on the charge of killing Miss Jennie Walters by throwing kerosene on her clothing and setting fire to it.

The Cuban filibuster steamer Commodore sailed from Tampa, Fla., but was pursued and overtaken by the United States revenue cutter McLean.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, made a silver speech at Cooper Union, New York City.

By the capsizing of a sailboat on Clearwater Lake, near Annadale, Minn., John U. Putnam, his sister, Miss Anna T. Putnam, Miss Bessie Newhall, of Minneapolis, and Mr. Sherman, of St. Paul, were drowned.

The Munger Cycle Company made an assignment at Indianapolis, Ind. The total amount of the indebtedness stated in the two mortgages is $25,660.43

Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, Syracuse, N. Y., rendered a decision denying the motion of William J. Kresser, of Albany, to restrain Excise Commissioner Lyman from revoking his license on June 30. The opinion declares that the Raines law is constitutional and not a violation of the United States Constitution.

Every mine in Leadville, Col., is closed on account of the strike.

The New Home Sewing Machine Company of New York City has ascertained that it has been robbed of more than $20,000 in the last few years by employes. Seven arrests were made.

The trial of the captain of the Laurada, for filibustering, was begun before the United States Commissioner in Philadelphia.

David Belasco, the playwright, who sued N. K. Fairbank, the Chicago pork-packer, for $65,000 for his services in preparing Mrs. Leslie Carter for the stage, was awarded a verdict of $16,000 in the Supreme Court, New York City.

A McKinley and Hobart ratification meeting was held in Carnegie Music Hall, New York City, among the speakers being Edward Lauterbach, T. C. Platt, J. Sloat Fassett, Frank Hiscock and W. A. Sutherland.

# SABBATH SCHOOL.

## INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JULY 5.

**Lesson Text: "David, King of Judah," 2 Samuel ii., 1-11—Golden Text: "Psalm xcvii., 1—Commentary.**

1. "And it came to pass after this that David inquired of the Lord, saying Shall I go up into any of the cities of Judah? And the Lord said unto him, Go up." David was still in Ziklag with his 600, for Achish, king of the Philistines, had given him that town (I Sam. xxvii., 2, 6; II Sam. i., 1). Saul and his three sons were now slain, having fallen before the Philistines (I Sam. xxxi., 1-6). David had many years before been anointed king by Samuel (I Sam. xvi., 1, 13), but he had waited patiently for the removal of Saul by God's own hand rather than lift a hand against him to obtain the throne. Saul was wholly in David's power on at least two occasions, but he refused to lay a finger upon him (I Sam. xxiv., 6; xxvi, 9-11). He was content to be an outcast from Israel until God's time should come. He is a wondrous type of our Lord Jesus Christ, who, although the King of the Jews and the heir to David's throne, is still rejected and despised, but His time will come and then all who, like David's 600, have been with Him in His rejection shall share with Him His glory.

2. "So David went up thither, and his two wives also." The Lord having told him to go up and to what city, he is obedient. It was David's custom to inquire of the Lord in all matters of the kingdom (I Sam. xxiii., 2, 4, 10, 12; xxx., 8; 11 Sam. v., 19, 23); he did not lean upon his own understanding, nor upon the wisdom of others, but relied wholly upon God (Ps. xxxvii., 5; Prov. iii., 5, 6). The same Lord will just as surely guide any one to-day as He guided David, and He is looking over the world to find such people that He may show Himself strong for them (II Chron. xvi., 9).

3. "And his men that were with him did David bring up, every man with his household, and they dwelt in the cities of Hebron." They had identified themselves with him in his rejection, and now he would care for them in his kingdom. We shall see the full significance of these two women, David's wives, and these men and their households, when the kingdom comes, but meantime let us be encouraged to be faithful to our blessed Lord by such words of His as Luke xiv., 14; xxii., 28-30; Rev. xxii., 12. And do not fail to get the comfort that there is in the thought of the household being with you. See Gen. vii., 1; Joshua vi., 25; Acts xvi., 15, 34.

4. "And the men of Judah came, and there they anointed David king over the house of Judah." This is David's second anointing, but he is only king of Judah as yet; later we shall see him anointed again as king of all Israel (chapter v., 3, 5). The significance of these different anointing and his gradual taking possession of the kingdom will also be fully seen when our Lord shall come again. Is He at present Lord of your whole being or only of a portion? He gives Himself wholly to us, and He wants the whole of us for Himself (Rom. xii., 1, 2; Titus ii., 14, R. V.)

5. "Blessed be ye of the Lord, that ye have shown this kindness unto your Lord, even unto Saul, and have buried him." The Philistines had cut off Saul's head and had fastened his body to the wall of Beth-shan (I Sam. xxxi., 9, 10), but the men of Jabesh Gilead had kindly removed the bodies and burned and buried them. When the enemies of our Lord had thought to give His body burial with the wicked, Joseph and Nicodemus kindly gave it careful burial in Joseph's new tomb. The bodies of all, both just and unjust, shall be raised again (Acts xxiv., 15; John v., 28).

6. "I also will requite you this kindness because ye have done this thing." If David, when he came to the kingdom, would remember and reward every act of kindness to himself and even to those for whom he had respect for the Lord's sake, how much more will our blessed Lord, when He comes to His kingdom, see that not even a cup of water shall lose its reward (Mark ix., 41). "Every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labor" (I Cor. iii., 8). His own words are, "Behold, I come quickly, and my reward is with me, to give every man according as his work shall be" (Rev. xxii., 12). "Thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just" (Luke xiv., 14).

"Therefore now let your hands be strengthened and be ye valiant." Comparing chapter xxii., 33, and Hab. iii., 19, where the word here translated "valiant" is there translated "power" and "strength," and in reference to God, we learn that the only way to be really valiant is to rely upon Him to whom it is said, "The Lord thy God in the midst of thee is mighty" (Zeph. iii., 17). David reminds them that he is now king, and therefore they should be encouraged. Our strength is that our Lord is always with us, and we can sing, "The Lord Jehova is my strength and my song") Isa. xii., 2).

8-10. "Ish-bosheth, Saul's son, was forty years old when he began to reign over Israel and reigned two years. But the house of Judah followed David." According to I Chron. viii., 33; ix., 39, Saul had four sons, three of whom were slain with him in battle I Sam. xxxi., 2). This one, whose name, according to Young, means "man of shame," was still left to be a thorn in David's side, an adversary to the kingdom, but "David waxed stronger and stronger, and the house of Saul waxed weaker and weaker" (chapter iii., 1). Abner fell out with Ish-bosheth and turned to David, while Ish-bosheth himself was murdered in his bed. Since satan showed himself an adversary to God and His people in the garden in Eden he has been actively engaged in the same business, but he and all his followers shall in due time meet their doom (Math. xxv., 41; Rev. xx., 10; xxi., 8), but "the Lamb shall overcome, for He is Lord of lords, and King of kings, and they that are with Him are called and chosen and faithful" (Rev. xvii., 14).

11. "And the time that David was king of in Hebron over the house of Judah was seven years and six months." He knew he should yet be king of all Israel, for to that end he had been anointed, but he could wait God's time, and where could he wait better than at Hebron, where Abraham long waited in fellowship with God (Gen. xiii., 18; xviii., 1), and where his body was even then lying (Gen. xxv., 8, 9) and is doubtless still lying waiting for the better resurrection; where also Caleb dwelt, who waited patiently all those forty-five years that he was kept out of his inheritance by the unbelief of the people? The Lord still waits to be gracious; blessed are they that wait for Him (Isa. xxx., 18). "Rest in the Lord and wait patiently for Him" (Ps. xxxvii., 7). Do not feel as if you ought to take things in your own hands, but let the government be upon His shoulder, and let Him manage all.—Lesson Helper.

**Remarkable Artesan Well.**

The artesan well at Great Island, in Long Island Sound, near Darien, Conn., has reached the enormous depth of almost 1500 feet through solid rock, and at the present furnishes a supply of pure and soft water at the rate of six gallons a minute.

# A NATION'S BIRTH.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS AGO THE REPUBLIC WAS BORN.

OUR FIRST CENTURY.

"It will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forth forevermore."—John Adams.

One hundred and twenty years ago, namely, on the Fourth of July, 1776, there was born in the western world a new Nation—the Republic of the United States.

Defiance to tyrants was emblazoned in empyreal light upon her brow, and Freedom and Justice were the frontlets between her eyes.

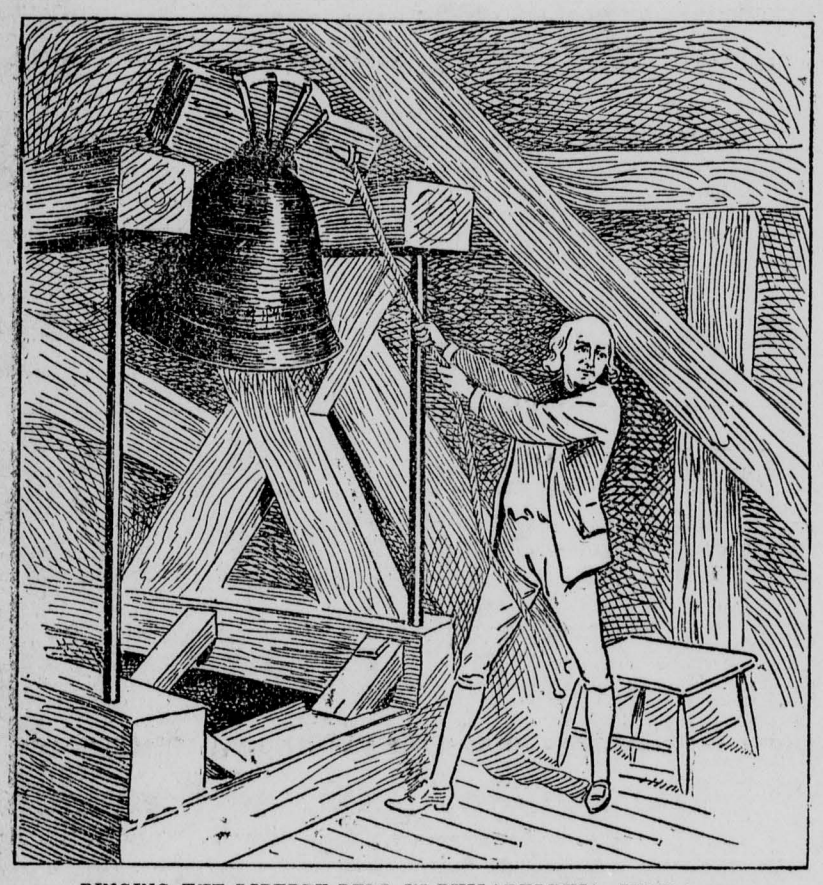
Monarchs, crowned with kingly diadems, stood awed at the august manifesto, and at the solemn arraignment of King George before the judgment of mankind, and parliaments and cabinets started in dismay to their feet; but the people as they descried the eagle of Liberty spreading her wings and soaring proudly aloft, breathed freer and took stronger heart, as the clear ring of her voice sounded through the air, declaring, with grandly rounded enunciation, that "all men are created equal."

REFUSING TRIBUTE.

Refusing to pay the tribute of taxation arbitrarily imposed upon them at the point of the bayonet by the British crown; failing, too, to move the King and his ministers from their career of haughty and reckless obstinacy, the thirteen American colonies found themselves reduced to the alternative of abject submission to their socalled royal masters, or of armed resistance.

## FIRE CRACKERS FOR THE LION.

A FOURTH OF JULY PASTIME FOR UNCLE SAM'S PRECOCIOUS "KIDS."



RINGING THE LIBERTY BELL IN PHILADELPHIA, JULY 4, 1776.

Already there had flashed throughout the country the electric words of Patrick Henry:

"We must fight! An appeal to arms and to the God of Hosts is all that is left us. I repeat it, sir, we must fight!"

And as the blood of patriot hearts had now flowed freely and bravely at Concord and Lexington and Bunker Hill, Washington declared, in words of solemn emphasis and characteristic brevity:

"Nothing short of Independence, it appears to me, can possibly do."

He also warmly approved and commended Paine's pamphlet, "Common Sense," written to this end.

The sons of liberty shouted their responsive acclaim to this manly summons from the great American soldier—Washington—and, like the sound of many waters, the spirit of National independence which thus possessed the people came upon the Continental Congress then in session in the State House at Ph elphia, Penn.

E'S RESOLUTION.

It was in this temple of freedom, wherein was sitting as noble and august a legislative body as the world ever saw, that Richard Henry Lee introduced a resolution on the 7th of June, 1776, declaring:

"That the United Colonies are and ought to be free and independent States, and that their political con-

nection with Great Britain is and ought to be dissolved."

Upon this resolution there sprang up at once an earnest and powerful debate. It was opposed, principally, on the ground that it was premature.

Some of the best and strongest advocates of colonial rights spoke and voted against the motion, which at last was adopted only by a vote of seven States in its favor to six against. Some of the delegates had not received definite instructions from their constituents, and others had been requested to vote against it.

Its further consideration was accordingly postponed until there was a prospect of greater unanimity. On the 11th of June, therefore, a committee was appointed to draft a formal Declaration.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

This committee consisted of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. On the 28th of June the committee made their report, and presented the Declaration which they had drawn up.

The first or orignal draft was penned by Mr. Jefferson, Chairman of the committee. On the 2d of July Congress proceeded to the serious consideration of this momentous paper. The discussion, as to the tone and statements characterizing the document, and the propriety of adopting at that time a measure so decisive, lasted for nearly three days, and was extremely earnest.

It was so powerfully opposed by some of the members that Jefferson compared the opposition to "ceaseless action of gravity, weighing upon us by night and by day." Its supporters, however, were the leading minds, and urged its adoption with masterly eloquence and ability.

John Adams, Jefferson asserts, was "the Colossus in that debate," and "fought fearlessly for every word of it." The bond which was formed between those two great men on this occasion seems never to have been completely severed, both of them finally expiring, with a sort of poetic justice, on the fiftieth anniversary of the act which constituted their chief glory.

WELL CHARACTERIZED.

Well and truly did the mighty patriot Adams characterize this event as the most memorable epoch in the history of America.

"I am apt to believe," said he, "that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forth forevermore!"

The result has equalled the great patriot's wishes. Tradition gives a dramatic effect to its announcement.

It was known throughout the city that the great event was to be determined that day by the last formal acts; but the closed doors of Congress excluded the populace from witnessing the august assembly or its proceedings, though thousands of anxious citizens had gathered around the building eager to hear the words of National destiny soon to be officially proclaimed.

From the hour when Congress came together in the forenoon all business was suspended throughout the city, and the old bellman steadily remained at his post in the steeple, prepared to sound forth to the waiting multitudes the expected glad tidings.

He had even stationed a boy at the door of the hall below, to give immediate signal of the turn of events.

ART INSCRIPTION.

This bell, manufactured in England, bore upon its ample curve the now prophetic inscription, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

Hours passed on, and fear began to take the place of hope in many a heart; even the venerable and always cheerful bellman was overheard in his despondent soliloquy:

"They will never do it! they will never do it!"

Finally, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the door of the mysterious hall swung open, and a voice exclaimed:

"Passed!—it has passed!"

The word was caught up by ten thousand glad mouths, and the watch-boy now clapped his hands and shouted, "Ring! Ring!" Seizing the iron tongue of the bell in which he had long felt such a professional pride, the electrified old patriot rung forth such a joyous peal as was never heard before, nor ceased to hurl it backward and forward till every voice joined in its notes of gladness and triumph.

The roar of cannon, and illuminations from every house and hilltop, added to these demonstrations of universal rejoicing.

WIDESPREAD EXULTATION.

And this was the type of that exultation which everywhere manifested itself, as the news spread with lightning rapidity from city to city and from State to State. Every American patriot regarded the declaration by Congress as the noble performance of an act which had become inevitable; and the paper itself as the complete vindication of America before the bar of public opinion throughout the world.

When it was read by the magistrates and other functionaries in the cities and towns of the whole Nation, it was greeted with shouts, bonfires and processions. It was read to the troops, drawn up under arms, and to the congregations in churches by ministers from the pulpit.

Washington hailed the declaration with joy. It is true, it was but a formal recognition of a state of things which had long existed, but it put an end to all those temporizing hopes of reconciliation which had clogged the military action of the country. On the 9th of July, therefore, Washington caused it to be read at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the head of each brigade of the army.

WASHINGTON'S COMMENT.

"The General hopes," said he in his orders, "that this important event will serve as a fresh incentive to every officer and soldier to act with fidelity and courage, as knowing that now the peace and safety of his country depend, under God, solely on the success of our arms; and that he is now in the service of the State possessed of sufficient power to reward his merit and advance him to the highest honors of a free country."

The troops listened to the reading of this with eager attention, and at its close broke forth in tumultuous applause.

The excitable populace of New York were not content with the ringing of bells and the other usual manifestations of public joy. There was a leaden equestrian statue of George the Third in Bowling Green, in front of the fort.

Around this kingly effigy the excited multitude, surging hither and thither, unitedly gathered, and, pulling it down to the ground, broke it into fragments, which fragments were afterward conveniently molded into bullets and made to do service against His Majesty's troops.

Some of the soldiers and officers of the American army having joined in this proceeding, Washington censured it, as having much the appearance of a riot and a want of discipline, and the army was ordered to abstain, in the future, from all irregularities of the kind.

GREAT JOY IN BOSTON.

In Boston, that citadel of radical insubordination to "His Majesty," the public joy knew no bounds, and even the British prisoners were courteously summoned to witness the spirit with which a brave people, determined to be free, dare to defy the British throne. On the seventeenth day of July, the British officers on parole received each a card from the Gov-

HALL OF INDEPENDENCE, PHILADELPHIA, IN 1776.

ernor, requesting the honor of said officer's attendance in the town hall.

As rumors were pretty well afloat, however, touching the decided steps that had been taken at Philadelphia, the officers were not without a suspicion as to the purport of the meeting, and hesitated for a while as to the consistency of giving the sanction of their presence to a proceeding which they could not but regard as traitorous.

Curiosity, however, got the better of these scruples, and it was resolved, after a brief consultation, that the invitation ought to be accepted.

On entering the hall the King's officers found it occupied by "rebellious" functionaries, military, civil and ecclesiastical, and among whom the same good humor and excitement prevailed as among the throng out of doors. The British officials were received with great frankness and cordiality, and were allotted such stations as enabled them to witness the whole ceremony.

Exactly as the clock struck one, Colonel Crafts, who occupied the chair, rose, and, silence being obtained, read aloud the declaration, which announced to the world that the tie of allegiance, which had so long held Britain and her North American colonies together, was forever separated. This being finished, the gentlemen stood up, and such, repeating the words as they were spoken by an officer, swore to uphold, at the sacrifice of his life, the rights of his country.

Meanwhile the town clerk read from a balcony the solemn declaration to the collected multitude, at the close of which a shout began in the hall and passed like an electric spark to the streets, which now rang with loud huzzas, the slow and measured boom of cannon and the rattle of musketry.

The batteries on Fort Hill, Dorchester Neck, the castle, Nantasket and Long Island, each saluted with thirteen guns, the artillery in the town fired thirteen rounds, and the infantry scattered into thirteen divisions, poured forth thirteen volleys—all corresponding to the number of States which formed the Union.

There was also a municipal banquet, at which speeches were made and toasts drank, and in the evening a brilliant illumination of the houses.

ARDOR IN VIRGINIA.

In Virginia, the proclamation of independence was greeted with that same ardor of enthusiasm which for so many years had characterized the people of that ancient commonwealth, in the course of political freedom.

In South Carolina, too, the declaration was read to the assembled multitudes, amid the greatest rejoicings, public addresses, military and civic processions, bands of music, firing of cannon and kindred demonstrations of popular favor.

In all the colonies, indeed, the declaration was hailed as the passing away of the old world and the birth of the new.

### Origin of "The Star Spangled Banner."

There is little in the history of all literature more interesting than the narrative of the circumstances under which "The Star Spangled Banner" was written. Often after the bombardment of Fort McHenry, Francis Scott Key himself, with great animation, described his feelings that memorable night, and how he wrote that song. His heart was sick with anxiety.

He commenced the verses on the deck, in the fervor of the moment, in the dim light of the September morning when he saw the British soldiers hastening to their ships, and when he caught a glimpse of the flag which he had watched for so anxiously from the first faint gleam of dawn. He had a letter in his pocket, and upon the back of this he jotted down the opening lines and some brief memoranda of the current of his thoughts. He relied also a good deal upon his memory.

In the small boat which conveyed him to shore he completed the poem, and that night he wrote it out as it now stands, at the hotel at which he stopped in Baltimore. Next morning he showed the verses to Judge Nicholson, who was greatly pleased with them, and took them at once to the office of the Baltimore American, and had them printed for general circulation.

The poem was set up by Samuel Sands, an apprentice in the Baltimore American office, who up to a few years ago was still living in Baltimore County at a venerable age, but in fairly good health, with mind and memory clear, for many years having taken great interest in the peaceful pursuit of agriculture.

### Willie Touched Off the Bicycle.

"Where's my bicycle?" asked papa on the morning of the Fourth, as he came out into the yard.

"Boo-hoo!—I d-don't know," said Willie. "It went off a little while ago."

"Went off! Where?"

"Boo-hoo!—I d-don't know. I f-fu-filled the roomatic tire with powder an' touched a m-match to it, an'—ah-hoo-ah-hoo! -it went away."—Harper's Bazar.

### Wouldn't Pop.

I wish," said she, as by the pack
Of crackers they did stop,
"That you, dear George, were like these squibs,
For then perhaps you'd pop."

### Ready for the Fourth.

## An Eskimo Paper.

The *Youth's Companion* has received a copy of what is probably the most northern newspaper published. It is the Eskimo Bulletin, and is issued with some regularity, though not at very frequent intervals, at the American mission school at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, within one degree of the Artic circle. The paper, which is edited by Mr. W. T. Lopp, the missionary at this point, is not printed, but written and duplicated by the hektograph process. Its matter is naturally such as would interest the dwellers in that hyperborean region, and being such, it contains many items of curious interest also to people in other parts of the world. For instance, its "locals" run in this picturesque fashion:

"No whales."

"A big walrus catch."

"Ice is unfavorable for white bears."

In February Ah-hong-a netted (under the ice) sixty seals in five days."

"On several trips the mission dog team has made sixty miles per day."

"Ti-now-gorz-ga and No-toodl-got, who have been staying here this winter, will return to their home in Asia in a few days."

The Eskimo Bulletin has plenty of time to collect personal items, for it is issued but once a year. The copy in hand is dated June, 1895, and it contains an explanation to the effect that, on account of the unavoidadle absense of Mr. Lopp at Port Clarence, "the Eskimo Bulletin for the year '93-'94 was not issued." In spite of this tendency to irregularity, the price of the paper is maintained at one dollar a year—which, of course, means one dollar a number. This ranks it in cost quite abreast of the English reviews.

The Bulletin contains an eloquent plea for mail facilities for Alaska. "Russia," it says, "has mails carried to and from its inhabitants scattered over the wilds of Siberia by dog and deer. Can't our government do as much for Arctic Alaska?"

The paper also has a "special despatch" chronicling the discovery of gold at Golovin Bay; but as the despatch is dated March, 1895, while the paper itself is dated June, it does not appear that the despatch was transmitted by a very swift wire.

The advertisements in the Bulletin are, if anything, more interesting than the news items. They run in the following truly Arctic fashion:

"BLUBBER—Ten seal bags of whale and walrus oil to exchange for blue and salmon-berries.

MUNG-NOK."

"UN-UT-KOOT—Oot-madl-ig-zook, Drumeopathic doctor and wind-charmer.

"NO LUCK, NO PAY."

Several of the advertisements bring out the fact that an Eskimo after he has a son, is no longer known by his own name, but by that of his son. For instance, "Ok-ba-ok's father" advertises that he imports Siceaian wolverene trimmings, and "Il-la-yok's father" wishes to hear of a black dog which he lost "last full moon, two sleeps' journey north of the Cape."

Of course an Arctic paper would not be complete without some account of Arctic feminine fashions in dress, and the Bulletin's "fashion items" run thus:

"Only ladies in mourning wear bangs."

"Belts made of the skin of wolverene feet, claws on, with suspender buckles, sleigh-bells and door-keys dangling, are all the rage."

"Bed-ticking is the most popular cloth worn over the fur suit this season."

Judge Swope has handed down his opinion in which he sustains the auditors in the most in the findings in the appeals from the settlement of the auditors of Fulton county made in January, 1895. The county commissioners delivered in person the election tickets, assessment books and blanks, registration books and certificates of nomination, and for this they charged their per diem compensation also hire for their own horses and buggies, monies expended at hotels and for entertainment while traveling through the county. All these Judge Swope holds are improper charges against the county. An appeal from the annual settlement made in January last covering many of the points just decided is now pending in court.

## Mosquitoes vs. Gnats,

From the New York Sun.

A correspondent of the London *Standard*, speaking of the army of mosquitoes which we have sent to England on logs, advises John Bull "to examine carefully his bedroom window in the morning and kill the invaders. This means of course to shoot them down on sight. All right; Johnny, get your gun. But the correspondent also declares "that they may easily be known by their resemblence to gnats." We protest. "Gnats is worser." So say the farmers. If our dear cousins don't believe us, let them send the mosquitoes back to us by express, dead or alive, and we shall repay them in gnats at sixteen to one.

## REDUCED RATES TO WASHINGTON.

**Single Fare for the Round Trip via Pennsylvania Railroad, account Y. P. S. C. E. Convention.**

The Fifteenth International Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will be held at Washington, D. C., July 7 to 13, 1896, and for that occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, from July 6 to 8 inclusive, excursion tickets to Washington and return at *a single fare for the round trip*. These tickets will be good for return passage until July 15 inclusive, but if deposited with the agent at Washington prior to 6.00 p. m., July 14, will be extended to July 31 inclusive.

Full information in regard to rates and time of trains can be obtained upon application to ticket agents.

Excursion tickets for the following side trips will be sold as under:—

From July 7 to 13 inclusive, excursion tickets between Washington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Washington will be sold at $1.25 for the round trip, good for return passage until July 14 inclusive.

From July 6 to 31 excursion tickets from Washington to Gettysburg and return will be sold at $3.35 for the round trip, good to return until July 31 inclusive. On the same days the Western Maryland Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from Baltimore to Gettysburg and return, with same return limit, at $2.15 for the round trip.

From July 6 to 31 excursion tickets will be sold from Washington to Richmond and return at $4.00; to Petersburg and return at $5.00; to Old Point Comfort and return (all rail) $6.00, (and going all rail and returning by boat) $5.55; to Fredericksburg and return $2.25 These tickets will bear return limit of July 31 inclusive.

All tickets for side trips will be sold only on presentation of return portions of excursion tickets to Washington issued for this occasion

## NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

**Low Rates to Buffalo, N. Y., via Pennsylvania Railroad.**

For the accommodation of persons who desire to visit Buffalo, N. Y., on the occasion of the meeting of the National Educational Association, to be held in that city from July 7 to 11, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell on July 5 and 6 excursion tickets through to Buffalo and return at *a single fare for the round trip*, plus $2.00 (the latter amount for membership fee). Tickets are good only for continuous passage to be commenced on date of issue, and require to be validated by Joint Agent at Buffalo before they will be accepted for return passage. They will be good returning July 11 to 15 only, unless deposited with Joint Agent not later than July 10, when return limit may be extended not later than July 31, 1896.

Tickets will not be good for passage on New York and Chicago Limited Express, nor on limited express trains of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

Information in regard to exact rates and time of trains can be obtained on application to the nearest ticket agent.


**To Tie Makers.**

Replying to numerous inquiries, we will buy White Oak and Rock Oak ties, advance goods on them, and allow whatever we can realize from them, paying balance in cash. Specifications are 8½ feet long, 7 in. face, 7 in. thick for first class, and for second class not less than 6 inches face and 6 inches thick.

Dec. 23 tf. J. G. GILLAM.

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You can have your choice in a pair of our fine line of Dongola or Russet Oxfords as first premium, and a pair of fine Sandals as second premium for the best poetical production of six stanzas (4 lines each) in reference to our shoe store, 402 Penn street. The merits to be decided by three disinterested competent judges, and the poems thus selected will appear in print. All productions must be in by August 1, 12 M., and remain the property of the store. Be sure to sign your name and P. O.
Meanwhile you can see our display of Oxfords in our window, also our Men's $1.00 shoes that look and wear like a $1.25 shoe, and our $4.00 equal to the regular $5.00 shoe. We are content with a medium profit on the principle of "live and let live."
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